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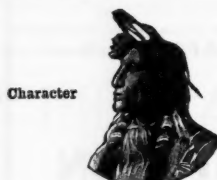
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In the matter of the discrimination against the enlisted men of the Navy at the Pine Beach Amusement Park, it is claimed by the Jamestown Exposition Company that the Pine Beach park is entirely outside the grounds of the Exposition and that the Exposition Company has no control over its management. In spite of this the Secretary of the Navy is determined to take all legal steps possible to prevent a continuance of the discrimination. Pine Beach is a free resort adjacent to the Jamestown Exposition, where numerous mushroom establishments are springing into existence, few of which will continue after the Exposition has closed. The sheriff of Norfolk County, Albert Cromwell, has about twenty deputies under his control in Pine Beach, and a sanitary inspector has been appointed for it. By legislative act of the state of Virginia the Powhatan Guard have been sworn in as special policemen and are invested with the powers of policemen. It is certain that soldiers and sailors will congregate when off duty in Pine Beach, where are to be seen nightly women of the town plying their vocation, and liquor saloons and like establishments are plentiful. It is said that some acts of our soldiers have brought them into conflict with local authorities in Pine Beach. It is also said that the sheriff of Norfolk County, whilst asserting entire ability to preserve law and order in the region over which the Jamestown Exposition Company has no control, has orally invoked the aid of the Federal authorities camped in Camp Capt. John Smith. It does not need a spirit of prophecy to declare that an issue may arise involving a question of responsibility and control in that region by one of the three powers quoted: the county authorities, Powhatan Guard, or the military authorities. Organization commanders of U.S. troops encamped at Camp Capt. John Smith, and officially on duty with the Jamestown Exposition, have not hesitated to patrol Pine Beach and to enter licensed houses there for the purpose of arresting disorderly soldiers. These have been tried subsequently by military courts for their breaches of discipline; but how will it be if a proprietor, licensed, say, to sell liquor—declares that no patron of his establishment can be taken over his threshold unless a warrant for him is displayed? The impression is general that the Exposition authorities would like the regular Army to guard its properties and they thus be saved the expense of maintaining the Powhatan Guard.

One great drawback to the recruiting of men for the Army and Navy is, in the opinion of the New Orleans Picayune, the elaborate physical examination to which the men are subjected and the hard and fast rules that obtain. Many men anxious to serve are barred because of some insignificant defect that by no possibility could impair their usefulness. It goes without saying, our Southern contemporary admits, that there should be a physical examination, "but there should be some latitude allowed the examiners, so that men may not be rejected because of small physical defects where those defects do not promise to impair their usefulness. In the case of the officers, it is reasonable to expect that the government should be somewhat more exacting. At the same time it would be a great mistake to so regulate the physical tests that only comely young giants will secure an opportunity to serve their country. From an aesthetic point of view, it may be all very well for our officers to be all giants, but mental capabilities do not correspond to the size of the physical man, and the country may very easily lose capable soldiers by shutting the door in the face of all men of medium build. Some of the best soldiers of history have been comparatively small men. Modern weapons have made the little man the equal of the giant; in fact, they have given the former an advantage, as he is a less conspicuous target. If a too strict interpretation is placed on the new rules as to height and weight of cadets at the Military Academy, many worthy and ambitious young men may be shut out from an opportunity to make a career for

themselves in the military service. The President would do well to leave the management of the Military Academy to the officers of the Army appointed to look after it, and who are no doubt much more competent to judge of the mental and physical requirements of candidates for commissions than the President, with all due respect, be it said, can possibly be." Our contemporary should not forget that the physical tests for the military service are based upon a knowledge of the fact that when our soldiers are needed for an emergency they are all liable to be subjected to a physical strain unknown in the same measure to any other profession.

The Baltimore Sun is disposed to be critical also, as are other papers, on the order adding an inch to the requirements for admission to the Military Academy, concerning which it says: "Did the contemplation of General Kuroki, who is but little more than a yard and a half long, impel President Roosevelt to add an inch to the requirements for admission into West Point Military Academy? On and after this date a youth to get into training as an officer in the United States Army, if seventeen years of age, must be 64 inches high, and if the candidate is over the age of 18 years he will be rejected unless he is full 65 inches in height. Under this regulation Gen. Joe Wheeler, one of the most brilliant Cavalry officers of the Civil War, would have been rejected from the Service; Napoleon Bonaparte would have been deemed unfit to become a military officer, and perhaps Alexander the Great, who was great not in stature, but in military genius, would have had to put soap in the heels of his stockings when he was measured. General Kuroki, the conqueror of the Empire that first brought the great Napoleon to grief, is an exceedingly diminutive man, and if military efficiency depends upon avoirdupois and inches, as the President seems to think, he would have made a poor figure before the giant Cossacks. And yet he conquered them. Lord Roberts, of the British army, is another who would have been deemed unfit for an officer by Mr. Roosevelt. If such an order as that now promulgated by the President had been in force before the Civil War, the Union cause would have been without the military skill of Gen. P. H. Sheridan, whose full height was 5 feet 4 1-2 inches and his weight 140 pounds. As we are told by Mr. David Homer Bates in an article in the current number of the Century Magazine, President Lincoln did not agree with Mr. Roosevelt. When Mr. Lincoln met the Union Cavalry officer he said: 'General Sheridan, when this peculiar war began I thought a cavalryman should be at least 6 feet 4 inches high, but I have changed my mind—5 feet 4 will do on a pinch.' All history tells us of great men who have been small of stature."

The New York Sun says: "Replying to an agitated query from a Naval officer of our acquaintance, we should say that there is at present no visible cause for alarm. It is true the President has ordained an examination in horsemanship for Army officers on the eve of promotion to field rank. We do not think it follows, however, that the President, having ordered Army officers to emulate his equestrian achievements, will necessarily feel moved to prescribe for Naval officers a complete education as coal shovellers in the engine room aboard ship. Many expressions of uneasiness in this regard have reached us, but so far the panic seems to be unwarranted. It has already been given out at Washington, semi-officially of course, and presumably by way of reassurance, that the President does not really expect Army men to ride as well as he does or to present the same engaging spectacle in mid-air. The understanding is that he requires them merely to stay on their horses when in action and to cultivate an epidermis which will enable them to trot or gallop say fifteen miles or so without sustaining serious lacerations. This is everywhere accepted as a very reasonable demand. We hardly think it likely, therefore, that the Navy officers will be subjected to cruel and unusual exactions when their brethren of the other military branch are treated so indulgently."

An interesting little publication entitled "Our Naval Electrician" has been started by some of the men of the Electrical School at the New York Navy Yard, its initial appearance being on May 25. C. Johnson, seaman, U.S.N., is its editor, and G. C. Hogencamp, printer, U.S.N., is its publisher. The purpose, it is stated, is not to write a paper for all branches of the Service, but to confine its columns to the electrical class, and to keep in touch with former members on the different ships. Too little is known about the excellent work done at this government school, of which Lieut. Comdr. Richard H. Leigh, U.S.N., is the head. Much new equipment has recently been added, especially in the wireless telegraphy section. Several new, complete sets of sending and receiving instruments have just been set up. There are at present nearly 150 men in attendance, the largest number under instruction at any time in the school's history.

As a bit of graceful international courtesy the warships aligned in the North River off New York city paid a tribute to the memory of Garibaldi on June 2, the anniversary of his death in 1882. At the morning call to quarters every ship broke out from her main truck an Italian flag, the rails were manned, bands boomed and salutes were fired. All of the ships "dressed" in compliment to the Duke of the Abruzzi, whose flagship, the Varese, lay furthest down stream. The next to break colors was the Austrian warship Aspern, some lengths upstream. Then

in the following order these war vessels paid the same compliment: Sankt Georg, Austrian, flagship of Commodore von Pleskott; U.S.S. Connecticut, flagship of Rear Admiral Evans; U.S.S. Ohio, flagship of Rear Admiral Emory; U.S.S. Iowa, U.S.S. Indiana; Rachuelo, Brazilian; Barroso, Brazilian; Tamoyo, Brazilian. At noon an international salute of twenty-one guns was fired.

Writing from Borongan, Samar, P.I., a correspondent says: "I wish you would please mention in your paper the fact that money orders on the United States cost nearly twice as much as local orders; this in the interests of the local banks, etc. This should not be. We are here, and should be here to stay. The flag should float over these islands till eternity, and we should be given home privileges as far as possible. An officer needs small things from the home land that, perhaps, cannot be bought here. He can't send a money order except by paying more for it than the regular rate. He does not want to draw a check on Frisco or New York for seventy-five cents or a dollar, and he can't even buy U.S. stamps. It seems that some way could be found to keep the people that are here on duty from paying a premium on good United States money. That is the way it seems to me."

The model of the 1906 U.S. Army bullet weighs 150 grains against the 230 grain bullet formerly used. It wears out the rifle barrel almost twice as rapidly and the rifle may not stand more than 2,000 to 2,500 rounds. It has an initial velocity of 2,280 feet against 2,200 feet for the 1903 model. The great advantage of this bullet is that if the soldier be not trained in target practice and will point his gun on a level with the height of his eye the bullet will strike an advancing infantryman somewhere between the head and feet at a distance of about fifty yards. For the model of 1903 the point blank range was about 300 yards. Instead of the blunt end formerly used the new bullet is very much the same as the pointed ogival projectile fired from the sea coast rifle except that it is even more pointed.

Col. George Andrews, Adjutant General of the Philippines Division, in an official communication dated Manila, April 8, says: "The division commander has observed that officers arriving in the division frequently wear the service and white uniforms which have not been altered to conform to the present regulations in minor particulars. For example, shoulder loops are not sewed to the coats; the pockets are not choke-bellows, and the collars are not of the proper height. It is also observed that soldiers appear wearing campaign hats and trousers, and that collar ornaments are missing. It is desired that post commanders be instructed to strictly enforce the provisions of G.O. 206, 1905 W.D., par. 2, G.O. 32, 1906, and Circular No. 8, 1906, from these headquarters."

"It has been my experience that in no field of skill or athletic competition can one so quickly lose his superior quality or grip as in rifle firing" says Maj. Z. W. Torrey, U.S.A., who captained the Army Infantry Team for the last three years in the National competitions. "And it has been my observation that a team in training for the National competition can hardly afford to pass a day without training along all the lines of the work. To practice a number of days at one kind of fire to the entire exclusion of the others, leaves the team in an unbalanced state."

A correspondent says: "At least one battalion in the Army could be kept fully recruited with no effort if Honolulu were considered foreign service so men could draw extra pay and have it count double time. Men like it there and many would re-enlist under above circumstances; but as it is now they feel they gain nothing by their week's distance from the mainland. Honolulu is farther away than either Cuba or Haines Missions. Can you not help to have it made a foreign duty station, or at least bring it to the attention of those who can?"

The officers on duty at the War College who, as reported last week, were ordered to Sharpsburg, Md., for the purpose of making a personal inspection of the battlefield of Antietam, had a very profitable visit under the guidance of Major Eben Swift, of the General Staff, who has made an exhaustive study of Antietam, as well as other of the principal battles of the Civil War. Such object teaching should be made a part of the War College course, and no doubt will be.

The French Minister of War, Picquart, has issued instructions to the army on the subject of duels, in which he directs the commanders neither to refuse nor to grant authorization to have recourse to the code of honor in cases of quarrels over service differences. Such disputes must be settled according to the army regulations. In cases of differences over private affairs officers are free to act according to their individual conceptions of honor.

The order relating to horseback exercise has naturally created considerable comment in the Army. Among other questions suggested is one as to the kind of a horse which should be used in the physical test. For example, in the case of an officer of Coast Artillery who desires to secure an animal capable of carrying him wherever duty calls him on horseback, but who has his doubts as to what duties demand horseback riding.



## DECISION IN THE GRAFTON CASE.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. 358.—October Term, 1906.

*Homer E. Grafton, Plaintiff in Error, vs. The United States. In error to the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands.*

[May 27, 1907.]

Congress by express constitutional provision, has the power to prescribe rules for the government and regulation of the Army, but those rules must be interpreted in connection with the prohibition against a man's being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense. (Fifth Amendment to Constitution.) If, therefore, a person be tried for an offense in a tribunal deriving its jurisdiction and authority from the United States and is acquitted or convicted, he cannot again be tried for the same offense in another tribunal, also deriving its jurisdiction and authority from the United States. The same acts constituting crime against the United States cannot, after the acquittal or conviction of the accused in a court of competent jurisdiction, be made the basis of a second trial of the accused for that crime in the same or in another court, civil or military, of the same government.

The same act, as held in *Moore's case*, may constitute two offenses, one against the United States and the other against a State. But these things cannot be predicated of the relations between the United States and the Philippines, the government of which owes its existence wholly to the United States, and its judicial tribunals exert all their power by authority of the United States.

If courts-martial first acquire jurisdiction of offenses punishable under the 62d Article of War their judgments cannot be disregarded by civil courts for mere error or for reasons not affecting the jurisdiction of the military court. The judgment must be reversed, and the case remanded with directions to the Supreme Court of the Philippines to order the complaint or information in the Court of First Instance to be dismissed and the defendant discharged from custody. It is so ordered.

Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the Court.

The writ of error brings up for review a judgment of the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands, affirming a judgment of the Court of First Instance in the Province of Iloilo, by which the plaintiff in error, Grafton, was adjudged guilty of homicide as defined by the Penal Code of the Philippines, and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve years and one day.

## STATEMENT OF THE FACTS IN THE CASE.

The history of this criminal prosecution, as disclosed by the record, is as follows:

Homer E. Grafton, a private in the Army of the United States, was tried before a general court-martial convened in 1904 by Brigadier General Carter, commanding the Department of the Visayas, Philippine Islands, upon the following charge and specifications: "Charge: Violation of the 62d Article of War: Specification I. In that Private Homer E. Grafton, Company G, 12th Infantry, being a sentry on post, did unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously kill Florentino Castro, a Philippine, by shooting him with a U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30. This at Buena Vista Landing, Guimaras, P.I., July 24, 1904. Specification II. In that Private Homer E. Grafton, Company G, 12th Infantry, being a sentry on post, did unlawfully, willfully, and feloniously kill Felix Villanueva, a Philippine, by shooting him with a U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30. This at Buena Vista Landing, Guimaras, P.I., July 24, 1904."

The 62d Article of War is in these words:

Art. 62. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the foregoing articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general, or a regimental, garrison, or field officers' court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, and punished at the discretion of such court.

Among the crimes, not capital, mentioned in the preceding articles, is that of manslaughter.

The accused pleaded not guilty to each specification as well as to the charge. At the trial he made the following admission in writing:

I admit that on July 24, 1904, I was a member of a detachment of Co. G, 12th Infantry, on duty at Buena Vista Landing, Guimaras, P.I.; that on July 24, 1904, I was regularly detailed on guard and was a member of the first relief. That I was on post between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m. In the execution of my duty I shot two male Philipinos with a U.S. magazine rifle, caliber .30.

The court found the soldier not guilty as to each specification and not guilty of the charge. His acquittal was approved by the Department commander on Aug. 25, 1904, and he was released from confinement and restored to duty. It appeared in proof that the accused was of excellent character; and before holding the court-martial the department commander offered to submit the case to the Court of First Instance of the Province, but it does not appear what action was taken by the judge of that court in reference to that offer.

On the 28th of November, 1904, the Prosecuting Attorney of the Province of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, filed an information or complaint in the name of the United States, in the Court of First Instance of that Province, as follows:

The subscriber accuses Homer E. Grafton of the crime of assassination, committed in the manner following: That on the 24th of July, 1904, and in the barrio of Santo Rosario, within the jurisdiction of the municipality of Buena Vista, Guimaras Island, Province of Iloilo, Philippine Islands, the said accused, with illegal intention and maliciously and without justification and with treachery and deliberate premeditation killed Felix Villanueva in the manner following: That on said day and in said barrio the said accused, Homer E. Grafton, with the rifle that he carried at the time, known as the United States magazine rifle, c. 30, fired a shot directly at Felix Villanueva, causing with said shot a serious and necessarily fatal wound, and in consequence of said wound the aforesaid Felix Villanueva died immediately after the infliction thereof, in violation of the law.

When the above information was filed, as well as when the court-martial convened, the Philippines Penal Code provided as follows:

Art. 402. He who shall kill his father, mother, or child, whether legitimate or illegitimate, or any other of his ascendants or descendants or his spouse, shall be punished as a parricide, with the penalty of cadena perpetua to death.

Art. 403. He who, without being included in the preceding article, shall kill any person, is guilty of assassination if the deed is attended by any of the following circumstances: (1) With treachery; (2) For price or promise of reward; (3) By means of flood, fire or poison; (4) With deliberate premeditation; (5) With vindictiveness, by deliberately and inhumanly increasing the suffering of the person attacked. A person guilty of assassination shall be punished with the penalty of cadena temporal in its maximum degree to death.

Art. 404. He who, without being included in the provisions of article 402, shall kill another without the attendance of any of the circumstances specified in the foregoing article is guilty of homicide. A person guilty of homicide shall be punished with penalty of reclusion temporal.

At the trial in the Court of First Instance the accused interposed a demurrer, alleging that that court had no

jurisdiction to try him for the offense charged for the following reasons: The acts constituting the alleged offense were committed within the limits of a military reservation of the United States, and by a soldier duly enlisted in the Army of the United States, in the line of duty; the Court of First Instance of the Philippine Islands had no jurisdiction of the persons of officers or enlisted men of the United States Army for offenses committed by them in the performance of military duty; such courts were not constitutional courts as contemplated by the 3d Article of the Constitution of the United States, and were without jurisdiction to try causes of which the constitutional courts have exclusive jurisdiction; the courts of the Philippine Islands could not deprive the accused of his constitutional privilege of trial by jury; and no court other than a military tribunal, constituted by the authority of the United States, could try the accused upon an indictment which had not been found or presented by a grand jury.

The demurrer also stated that if the court held that it had jurisdiction to try the accused, then he pleaded, in bar of the proceedings, the judgment of the general court-martial acquitting him of the offense of which he was found guilty in the Court of First Instance.

The demurrer and plea were both overruled, the trial court holding that it had jurisdiction to try the accused and that the plea of jeopardy based on his trial by court-martial was insufficient, in that the military court was not and could not legally have taken cognizance of the crime of assassination charged in the information, but only of a violation of the 62d Article of War. R.S. 236.

A trial was then had in the Court of First Instance before the judge thereof, without a jury, and resulted in a judgment declaring Grafton guilty of "an infraction of article 404 of said Penal Code, and of the crime of homicide, in killing the said Felix Villanueva, at the time and place and in the manner hereinbefore stated, and in view of the extenuating circumstances before remarked upon, he is sentenced by the court to imprisonment in such prison as the law directs, for the term of twelve years and one day, it being the minimum term of the minimum degree of reclusion temporal which is the penalty for homicide, and to pay the costs of the prosecution, and to suffer all the other accessories of said sentence." The case was carried to the Supreme Court of the Philippines, where the judgment was affirmed by a divided court. The plea of double jeopardy was overruled by that court and three of the seven judges were of opinion that, under the facts proven at the trial, the accused should have been acquitted.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

The principal contention of the accused is that his acquittal by the court-martial forbade his being again tried in the civil court for the same offense. He bases this contention, in part, upon that clause of the Fifth Amendment of the Constitution, providing:

"Nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb"; and, in part, upon the Act of July 1, 1902, 32 Stat. 691, providing temporarily for the administration of the affairs of civil government in the Philippine Islands, and which act declared that "no person for the same offense shall be twice put in jeopardy of punishment."

That the prohibition of double jeopardy is applicable to all criminal prosecutions in the Philippines was settled upon full consideration in the recent case of *Kepler v. United States*, 195 U.S. 100, 124, 126, 129, 130, in which it was held that by force of the above act of Congress such prohibition was carried to the Philippines and became the law of those islands. In the same case it was said—that what may be repeated as applicable to the present case—that "this case does not call for a discussion of the limitations of such power, nor require determination of the question whether the jeopardy clause became the law of the islands after the ratification of the treaty without Congressional action, as the act of Congress made it the law of these possessions when the accused was tried and convicted."

We assume as indisputable, on principle and authority, that before a person can be said to have been put in jeopardy of life or limb the court in which he was acquitted or convicted must have had jurisdiction to try him for the offense charged. It is alike indisputable that if a court-martial has jurisdiction to try an officer or soldier for a crime, its judgment will be accorded the same finality and conclusiveness as to the issues involved that attend the judgments of a civil court in a case of which it may legally take cognizance. In *Ex parte Reed*, 100 U.S. 13, 23, the court, referring to a court-martial, said:

The court had jurisdiction over the person and the case. It is the organism provided by law and clothed with the duty of administering justice in this class of cases. Having had such jurisdiction, its proceedings cannot be collaterally impeached for any mere error or irregularity, if there were such, committed within the sphere of its authority. Its judgments, when approved as required, rest on the same basis, and are surrounded by the same considerations which give conclusiveness to the judgments of other legal tribunals, including as well the lowest as the highest, under like circumstances. The exercise of discretion, within authorized limits, cannot be assigned for error and made the subject of review by an appellate court.

In *Ex parte Mason*, 185 U.S. 696, 699, the question arose whether a court-martial could lawfully sentence an officer of the Army, charged with the offense of attempting to kill a prisoner in the custody of the United States, to be imprisoned at hard labor in the penitentiary. The accused was tried under the 62d Article of War. The court said:

He has offended both against the civil and the military law. As the proper steps were not taken to have him proceeded against by the civil authorities, it was the clear duty of the military to bring him to trial under that jurisdiction. Whether, after trial by the court-martial, he can be again tried in the civil courts is a question we need not now consider. It is enough if the court-martial had jurisdiction to proceed, and what has been done is within the powers of that jurisdiction.

It was objected, in that case, that the sentence was in excess of what the law allowed. The court referred to the 97th Article of War, which provided that "No person in the military service shall, under the sentence of a court-martial, be punished by confinement in a penitentiary, unless the offense of which he may be convicted would, by some statute of the United States or by some statute of the State, Territory or district in which such offense may be committed, or by the common law, as the same exists in such State, Territory or district, subject such convict to such imprisonment." It then proceeded:

Under this article, when the offense is one not recognized by the laws regulating civil society, there can be no punishment by confinement in a penitentiary. The same is true when the offense, though recognized by the civil authorities, is not punishable by the civil courts in that way. But when the act charged as "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline" is actually a crime against society which

is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary, it seems to us clear that a court-martial is authorized to inflict that kind of punishment. The act done is a civil crime, and the trial is for that act. The proceedings are had in a court-martial because the offender is personally amenable to that jurisdiction, and what he did was not only criminal according to the laws of the land, but prejudicial to the good order and discipline of the Army to which he belonged. The sixty-second article provides that the offender, when convicted, shall be punished at the discretion of the court, and the ninety-seventh article does no more than prohibit the court from sentencing him to imprisonment in a penitentiary in a case where, if he were tried for the same act in the civil courts, such imprisonment could not be inflicted.

In *Carter v. Roberts*, 177 U.S. 496, 498, which was a case of the punishment under the judgment of a general court-martial of an officer of the Army, the court, after observing that every officer, before entering on the duties of his office, subscribes to the Articles of War enacted by Congress and places himself within the power of courts-martial to pass on any offense which he may have committed in contravention of them, said:

Courts-martial are lawful tribunals, with authority to finally determine any case over which they have jurisdiction, and their proceedings, when confirmed as provided, are not open to review by the civil tribunals, except for the purpose of ascertaining whether the military court had jurisdiction of the person and subject matter, and whether, though having such jurisdiction, it had exceeded its powers in the sentence pronounced.

This language was repeated in *Carter v. McCaughy*, 183, U.S. 365, 380.

It thus appears to be settled that the civil tribunals cannot disregard the judgments of a general court-martial against an accused officer or soldier, if such courts had jurisdiction to try the offense set forth in the charge and specifications; this, notwithstanding the civil court, if it had first taken hold of the case, could have tried the accused for the same offense or even one of higher grade arising out of the same facts.

We are then to inquire whether the court-martial in the Philippines had jurisdiction to try Grafton for the offenses charged against him. It is clear that such jurisdiction existed. The 62d Article of War, in express words, confers upon a general, or a regimental, garrison, or field officers' court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offense, jurisdiction to try any crime, not capital, committed in time of peace by an officer or soldier of the Army. The crimes referred to in that article are those relating to violations of military law by officers or soldiers of the Army as well as those committed by them in violation of public law as enforced by the civil power. No crimes committed by officers or soldiers of the Army are excepted from the jurisdiction thus conferred upon courts-martial, except those that are capital in their nature. While, however, the jurisdiction of general courts-martial extends to all crimes, not capital, committed against public law by an officer or soldier of the Army within the limits of the territory in which he is serving, this jurisdiction is not exclusive, but only concurrent with that of the civil courts. Of such offenses courts-martial may take cognizance under the 62d Article of War, and, if they first acquire jurisdiction, their judgments cannot be disregarded by the civil courts for mere error, or for any reason not affecting the jurisdiction of the military court.

We are next to inquire whether having been acquitted by a court-martial of the crime of homicide as defined by the Penal Code of the Philippines, could Grafton be subjected thereafter to trial for the same offense in a civil tribunal deriving its authority, as did the court-martial, from the same government, namely, that of the United States? That he would be punished for the identical offense of which he had been acquitted, if the judgment of the civil court should be affirmed, is manifest, because, as appears from the record, the trial court adjudged him guilty and sentenced him to imprisonment specifically for "an infraction of Article 404 of said Penal Code and of the crime of homicide."

It was said by the trial judge that the offense charged against Grafton in the civil court was "assassination," which offense, he said, was punishable, under section 403 of the Philippines Penal Code, by death and of which crime the military court could not, under the Articles of War, have taken cognizance; whereas, the offense for which he was tried by court-martial was only homicide as defined by section 404 of the Penal Code. But if not guilty of homicide as defined in the latter section of the Penal Code—and such was the finding of the court-martial—he could not, for the same acts and under the same evidence, be guilty of assassination as defined in the former section of the Code. Looking at the matter in another way, the above suggestion by the trial judge could only mean that simply because, speaking generally, the civil court has jurisdiction to try an officer or soldier of the Army for the crime of assassination, it could yet render a judgment by which he could be subjected to punishment for an offense included in the charge of assassination, although of such lesser offense he had been previously acquitted by another court of competent jurisdiction. This view is wholly inadmissible. Upon this general point the Supreme Court of the Philippines, referring to the defense of former jeopardy, said:

The circumstance that the civil trial was for murder, a crime of which courts-martial in time of peace have no jurisdiction, while the prior military trial was for manslaughter only, does not defeat the defense on this theory. The identity of these offenses is determined, not by their grade, but their nature. One crime may be a constituent part of the other. The criterion is, Does the result of the first prosecution negative the facts charged in the second? It is apparent that it does. The acquittal of the defendant of the charge of manslaughter pronounces him guiltless of facts necessary to constitute murder and admits the plea of jeopardy.

The offense, homicide or manslaughter, charged against Grafton was the unlawful killing of a named person. The facts which attended that killing would show the degree of such offense, whether assassination of which the civil court might take cognizance if it acquired before the military court acted, or homicide of which the military court could take cognizance if it acted before the civil court did. If tried by the military court for homicide as defined in the Penal Code, and acquitted on that charge, the guaranty of exemption from being twice put in jeopardy of punishment for the same offense would be of no value to the accused, if on a trial for assassination, arising out of the same acts, he could be again punished for the identical offense of which he had been previously acquitted.

In Chitty's Criminal Law, vol. 1, pp. 452, 455, 462, the author says:

It is not in all cases necessary that the two charges should be precisely the same in point of degree, for it is sufficient, if an acquittal of the one would show that the defendant could not have been guilty of the other. Thus a general acquittal of murder is a discharge upon an indictment for manslaughter upon the same person, because the latter charge was included in the former, and if it had so appeared on the trial the defendant might have been convicted of the inferior offense; and, on the other hand, an acquittal of manslaughter will preclude a future prosecution for murder, for if he were innocent



of the modified crime he could not be guilty of the same fact, with the addition of malice and design.

Mr. Bishop, in his Treatise on Crim. Law (7th ed.), § 1050, says:

It is not necessary to establish the defense "autrefois acquit" or "convict" that the offense in each indictment should be the same in name. If the transaction is the same, or if each rests upon the same facts between the same parties, it is sufficient to make good the defense.

In *Commonwealth v. Roby*, 12 Pic. 503, the court said: This an acquittal on an indictment for murder will be a good bar to an indictment for manslaughter, and, converso, an acquittal on an indictment for manslaughter will be a bar to a prosecution for murder; for in the first instance, had the defendant been guilty, not of murder, but of manslaughter, he would have been found guilty of the latter offense upon that indictment; and in the second instance, since the defendant is not guilty of manslaughter, he cannot be guilty of manslaughter under circumstances of aggravation which enlarge it into murder. 1 Stark. Cr. Pl. (3d ed.) 322.

It must, then, be taken on the present record that an affirmation of the judgment of the civil court will subject the accused to punishment for the same offense, arising out of the same acts, as that of which he had been previously acquitted by a military court having complete jurisdiction to try and punish him for that offense. The learned Solicitor General meets this view by the suggestion that Grafton committed two distinct offenses—one against military law and discipline, the other against the civil law which may prescribe the punishment for crimes against organized society by whomsoever those crimes are committed—and that a trial for either offense, whatever its result, whether acquittal or conviction, and even if the first trial was in a court of competent jurisdiction, is no bar to a trial in another court of the same government for the other offense. We cannot assent to this view.

It is inconsistent with the principle that a general court-martial has, under existing statutes, jurisdiction to try an officer or soldier of the Army for that which the civil law declares to be a crime against the public. The express prohibition of double jeopardy for the same offense means that, wherever such prohibition is applicable, either by operation of the Constitution or by action of Congress, no person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense. Consequently, a court proceeding under the authority of the United States cannot withhold from an officer or soldier of the Army the full benefit of that guaranty, after he has been once tried in a military court of competent jurisdiction. Congress, by express constitutional provision, has the power to prescribe rules for the government and regulation of the Army, but those rules must be interpreted in connection with the prohibition against a man's being put twice in jeopardy for the same offense. The former provision must not be so interpreted as to nullify the latter. If, therefore, a person be tried for an offense in a tribunal deriving its jurisdiction and authority from the United States and is acquitted or convicted, he cannot again be tried for the same offense in another tribunal, also deriving its jurisdiction and authority from the United States. A different interpretation finds no sanction in the Articles of War; for the 102d Article of War (which is the same as Article 87, adopted in 1806, 2 Stat. 369) declares that "no person"—referring, we take it, to persons in the Army—"shall be tried a second time for the same offense." But we rest our decision of this question upon the broad ground that the same acts constituting crime against the United States cannot, after the acquittal or conviction of the accused in a court of competent jurisdiction, be made the basis of a second trial of the accused for that crime in the same or in another court, civil or military, of the same government. Congress has chosen, in its discretion, to confer upon general courts-martial authority to try an officer or soldier for any crime, not capital, committed by him in the territory in which he is serving. When that was done the judgment of such military court was placed upon the same level as other tribunals whenever the inquiry arises whether an accused was, in virtue of that judgment, put in jeopardy of life or limb. Any possible conflict in these matters, between civil and military courts, can be obviated either by withholding from the courts-martial all authority to try officers or soldiers for crimes prescribed by the civil power, leaving the civil tribunals to try such offenses, or by investing courts-martial with exclusive jurisdiction to try such officers and soldiers for all crimes, not capital.

In support of the view that the judgment of a military court against an officer or soldier of the Army for acts constituting a crime against both the civil law and the military organization, is no bar to a second trial in the civil courts for the same acts, we are referred to *Fox v. Ohio*, 5 How. 434, 435; *United States v. Marigold*, 9 How. 569, and *Moore v. State of Illinois*, 14 How. 20. Nothing said or determined in either of those cases conflicts with the decision in this case. In the above cases, especially in *Moore's case*, the question was mooted whether the same acts could be treated as crimes both against the United States and a State. It was there suggested that a person could not be punished by two governments on account of or for the same act constituting crime, without violating the Fifth Amendment. But this court, speaking by Mr. Justice Grier, said:

An offense, in its legal significance, means the transgression of a law. A man may be compelled to make reparation in damages to the injured party, and be liable also to punishment for a breach of the public peace, in consequence of the same act; and may be said, in common parlance, to be twice punished for the same offense. Every citizen of the United States is also a citizen of a State or Territory. He may be said to owe allegiance to two sovereigns, and may be liable to punishment for an infraction of the laws of either. The same act may be an offense or transgression of the laws of both. Thus, an assault upon the marshal of the United States, and hindering him in the execution of legal process, is a high offense against the United States, for which the perpetrator is liable to punishment; and the same act may be also a gross breach of the peace of the State, a riot, assault, or a murder, and subject the same person to a punishment, under the State laws, for a misdemeanor or felony. That either or both may (if they see fit) punish such an offender, cannot be doubted. Yet it cannot be truly averred that the offender has been twice punished for the same offense; but only that by one act he has committed two offenses, for each of which he is justly punishable. He could not plead the punishment by one in bar to a conviction by the other; consequently, this court has decided, in the case of *Fox v. The State of Ohio* (5 How. 432), that a State may punish the offense of uttering or passing false coin, as a cheat or fraud practised on its citizens; and, in the case of the *United States v. Marigold* (9 How. 569), that Congress, in the proper exercise of its authority, may punish the same act as an offense against the United States.

It is clear that the cases above cited are not in point here. The Government of the United States and the government of the several States in the exercise of their respective powers move on different lines. The United States has no power, except such as expressly or by necessary implication has been granted to it, while the several States may exert such powers as are not inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States nor with a republican form of government, and which have not

surrendered by them to the General Government. An offense against the United States can only be punished under its authority and in the tribunals created by its laws; whereas, an offense against a State can be punished only by its authority and in its tribunals. The same act, as held in *Moore's case*, may constitute two offenses, one against the United States and the other against a State. But these things cannot be predicated of the relations between the United States and the Philippines. The government of a State does not derive its powers from the United States, while the government of the Philippines owes its existence wholly to the United States, and its judicial tribunals exert all their powers by authority of the United States. The jurisdiction and authority of the United States over that Territory and its inhabitants, for all legitimate purposes of government, is paramount. So that the cases holding that the same acts committed in a State of the Union may constitute an offense against the United States and also a distinct offense against the State, do not apply here, where the two tribunals which tried the accused exert all their powers under and by authority of the same Government.

It may be difficult at times to determine whether the offense for which an officer or soldier is being tried is, in every substantial respect, the same offense for which he had been previously tried. We will not, therefore, attempt to formulate any rule by which every conceivable case must be solved. But passing by all other questions discussed by counsel or which might arise on the record, and restricting our decision to the above question of double jeopardy, we adjudge that, consistently with the Act of 1902, the plaintiff in error, a soldier in the Army, having been acquitted of the crime of homicide, alleged to have been committed by him in the Philippines, by a military court of competent jurisdiction, proceeding under the authority of the United States, could not be subsequently tried for the same offense in a civil court exercising authority in that Territory. This is sufficient to dispose of the present case.

The judgment must be reversed, and the case remanded with directions to the Supreme Court of the Philippines to order the complaint or information in the Court of First Instance to be dismissed and the defendant discharged from custody.

It is so ordered.

#### ARGUMENT FOR CAVALRY INCREASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Your correspondent "G.F.E.," whose letter appeared in your issue of May 4, is undoubtedly correct in his estimate of the size of the force that may be required by our Government when imminent danger threatens our shores, or the sovereignty of our country is jeopardized; it is also possible that his estimate may be entirely too small. Reorganization he insists upon, to commence at once with a large increase in the Infantry in order to relieve the alarming state of affairs just discovered, and though eventually he desires to see an increase in the Cavalry to correspond with his ideas, he insists that the Infantry should have precedence. "The first thing to be determined, then," he says, "is how many men do we require. . . . it seems to the undersigned that we should have approximately an army—a mobile army, if you please—of 100,000 men." Again he says: "This mobile army or, in truth, any other army we may have, should be organized upon the lines established by the best talent in our country. This means that we should organize it upon the lines laid down in our Field Service Regulations." Paragraph 2, Article 1, of these regulations, reads in part as follows: "In time of peace the Army of the United States consists of the Regular Army, which is the permanent establishment; in time of war, it consists of the Regular Army and the Volunteer Army, the latter being maintained only during the existence of war or while war is imminent."

If an army of 100,000 men is required in time of peace to preserve our national dignity, maintain our prestige with foreign nations, garrison our home stations and lend moral support to our insular governments, then certainly it is fair to presume that a war strength of three times that number would be needed in the most trivial altercation in which we might become involved. Presuming further, and assuming that we should maintain a standing army of 100,000 men, and will require a mobile army in time of war of 300,000 men, let us take up the question of how the latter will be formed, organized and obtained.

The policy of the United States has always been to draw the major portion of its war forces from the organized militia of the country, incorporating them into volunteers, and depending upon them to perform the same duties and functions as the Regular Army. This policy does not seem to be in danger of passing away or becoming obsolete; its merit has long been tested and has become so well established as to be one of the fundamental features of our national defense. The recognition of this fact in recent years has caused Congress to annually appropriate the growing needs of the militia, and appropriations are regularly made for their support and instruction.

To create, then, an army for war times, say 300,000 men, 200,000 must be drawn from the citizen soldiers of the country. What, then, will this dual army consist of when we organize it, one-third being the Regular Army, as proposed by "G.F.E.," and the remainder obtained from the organized militia?

The following figures are taken from the report of the War Department for 1906, showing the grand total of all arms belonging to the organized militia to date: General officers and General Staff, 1,108; Engineers, 1,050; Cavalry, 3,970; Heavy Artillery, 2,459; Light Artillery, 3,340; Machine-Gun Batteries, 114; Infantry, 90,822; Signal Corps, 1,148; Hospital Corps, 1,682; grand total, 105,693. As the average enlisted strength of these organizations is fifty men per troop or company, by recruiting them to a full war strength of 104 to 106 men to each, the desired 200,000 volunteers can easily be obtained.

From the figures above it will be seen that the proportion as relates to Cavalry and Infantry, which we can draw from the organized militia, will be one Cavalryman to each twenty-three Infantrymen. What, then, becomes of the proportion as recognized by the Field Service Regulations and "G.F.E."?

Let me ask why is Infantry the arm par excellence to garrison our home stations, to provide the National Police, to form the first line in the event of war, etc., etc.? Cannot the Cavalry perform all these duties as ably, efficiently or successfully as can the Infantry, and cannot they in many instances perform them better, with more expedition and despatch through their special character, containing all the resisting power of Infantry and treble its mobility? If these latter are true, why, then, should the question of increase so largely involve only the Infantry? If for the purposes mentioned above Cavalry can perform

the work correlatively with Infantry, let me assure "G.F.E." that where there is one argument in favor of an Infantry increase there are many which not only can be advanced, but demand that, if any increase in our Army is made, it should be in the Cavalry arm, which in peace times must be kept and maintained in larger proportions than any other branch of the permanent establishment.

Our Cavalry must be considered in the light of a special branch, requiring the highest degree of efficiency, demanding a longer and more difficult course of training than Infantry, and the time required to make a thoroughly efficient and capable Cavalry soldier, as compared to the time required to turn out a well drilled and instructed soldier of Infantry, is approximately five times as great. Where the Infantry soldier is taught to march, to drill, the use of his rifle, guard duty, personal care, etc., the Cavalryman must be taught all these, and in addition must be instructed in the use of the pistol, the saber, the care of his horse, horsemanship, and many things of special nature not required of Infantry. To have a proper proportion of Cavalry in time of war, when both the Regular and Volunteer Armies comprise our forces, the percentage of Cavalry in time of peace must be greater than any other arm for the following reasons:

The bulk of our Army being supplied from the militia will necessarily draw from that body large increments of well organized Infantry, where but few Cavalrymen can be obtained. Organized Cavalry troops in the militia are very few, and in many instances are not equipped, being organized on paper only. Neither can it be expected that militiamen can be encouraged to take up and organize Cavalry troops in proper proportion to their organized Infantry, Light Artillery or Heavy Artillery, on account of their inability to provide themselves with suitable mounts, which in most cases must be furnished at individual expense where the states decline to expend the sums necessary to support permanent mounts. Therefore, the minds of militiamen turn naturally to the Infantry or Artillery arm, where all equipment is supplied at government expense and the minimum amount placed on the individual members.

Without a thorough instruction in horsemanship, the care and training of horses, and horses trained to the service, militia Cavalry becomes such in name only and not in fact, and cannot be depended upon for early service in time of war. There are but few fully organized and equipped Cavalry troops in our militia whose drills and course of instruction embrace sufficient mounted work to give them a well defined stamp of Cavalry. With the Light Artillery of our National Guard, these organizations, though requiring horses when called into service, are not seriously handicapped without them in their course of armory instruction; the manipulation of their pieces, the science of their branch and all duties pertaining thereto, can be acquired without the horse, whose principal function is for draft purposes, and not of a special nature, as is found necessary for Cavalry animals.

In view of this the urgency for troops must concede first place to the arm that will be the hardest to obtain and the most difficult to organize and prepare, so that they will be immediately available when the time for their services arrives. Undoubtedly, then, in view of these facts, Cavalry must be given precedence over all other arms, and must be organized, armed and equipped ready to meet the demands of the country instead of remaining in small numbers, under the false idea that, when the time comes, it can be organized from raw material on short notice for all duty.

Mounted troops, of whatever character, must be able to do more than merely sit on a horse; they must be familiar with the handling of their animals, caring for them, conserving their energy and prolonging their usefulness, which can only be accomplished through experience and training. To consider organizing mounted Infantry or mounted Rifles would be folly, for when you do, why not add the remaining features and make them Cavalry?

To conclude, let me again refer to the able article of "G.F.E." where he says that his "suggestions are made with a hope of inducing our Army to think seriously of our wants that are now pressing, and at the same time formulate some suitable and proper means for securing them. It is assumed that many will differ as to details with what is said herein, but this need not, and it is hoped will not, prevent our approaching this important subject with a spirit of compromise if necessary, in order, by our combined efforts, to secure results desired." Where are we to obtain sufficient Cavalry for war purposes unless we organize and maintain them as part of our permanent Army in time of peace?

Q. E. D., a Cavalryman.

#### OUR VICE ADMIRAL COMMANDERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

In the President's message transmitting the new Personnel bill to Congress he said:

"The Secretary of the Navy convened a board of six representative line officers with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as president, to consider and recommend, etc. When it is considered that the naval officers themselves recommended in order to increase the efficiency of their service, that many be denied their existing privilege of reaching flag rank, etc."

The board was selected to carry through an idea; so much so was this the case that one officer refused to serve. All honor to him for the stand he took. The board as finally organized contained two representatives of the Navy and four representatives of obedience. Hence it was indeed a representative board and aptly referred to by the President as "the" naval officers and "their" service. The report of the board contained several faint efforts to safeguard the Navy from personal selection and favoritism, also a provision naming certain duties to which officers on the reserve list should not be eligible, but most ill-advisedly, claiming they limited the appointing power, etc., these were all swept away by the then Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Bonaparte, and the bill now stands without the restrictions that made it bearable. Section 4 of this new Personnel bill reads as follows:

This board, acting under oath, and having in view solely the efficiency of the naval service, shall submit from the list of seagoing rear admirals the names of five rear admirals in the order of their preference, who, in the opinion of the board are best fitted to command a fleet of battleships in action, and the President, after considering such list, shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three vice-admirals.

The same language is used as to the method of filling a vacancy when it occurs in the grade of vice admiral, except that the board submits three names only. Even the proviso is so worded as to apply only to the grade of Rear Admiral.

It has been shown by Section 4 that the President can appoint anyone he pleases a vice admiral; he does not



even have to appoint a naval officer, and the Navy may be treated again to some of the edifying scrambles for "jobs" that have been too recent in other services to have faded from recollection.

A pretty long and strong spike should be driven into the vice admiral scheme by amending the innocent (?) proviso of Section 4 to read as follows: "Provided, that no person shall be eligible for recommendation as vice admiral who has not had at least one year of sea service as rear admiral in the Navy."

There is a "nigger in the wood pile about flag officers." Section 1434, Revised Statutes, approved Dec. 21, 1861, authorized the President to select any officer not below the grade of commander on the active list of the Navy and to assign him to the command of a squadron with the rank and title of flag officer, etc.

The framers of the proviso to Section 4 of the new bill while having in mind Section 1434, Rev. Stat., have forgotten two things: First, that Section 1434 was a war measure, passed when the highest rank in the Navy was captain, and second, that when the reorganization of the Navy took place, July 16, 1862, also a war measure, ranks, including commodore and rear admiral, were established. As there was no such rank as "flag officer" named in the new law, Section 1434 becomes inoperative, and is repealed by the "inconsistent clause." Besides, while the title "flag officer" once more takes its universal definition as given in the dictionary, this section is superseded specifically by Section 1365, which is somewhat similar, but applies only to time of war and only to officers who have received the thanks of Congress; while Section 1366 requires vacancies in the grade of rear admiral to be filled during peace by regular promotion. Without hesitation it can be affirmed that any effort to attempt the enforcing of this obsolete section will be a public calamity; there is now hardly one commander in the United States Navy whose name would be considered or selected that ever served in a battleship fleet as watch officer, navigator or executive officer.

This clause will not and cannot stand the test and the "representative flag officers" (whatever that may mean) can derive small comfort from an obsolete law, however efficacious they may think it when applied to themselves.

#### ANTI-SELECTION.

#### THE CLERICAL CORPS OF THE NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Under the conditions which obtain in the Navy, chief yeomen are practically the only chief petty officers who may not attain warrant rank.

Under ordinarily favorable conditions, the competent yeoman is made a chief petty officer during his first enlistment, but when he comes to consider the matter of re-enlistment, he finds that he has already reached the zenith of promotion in his line; that his prospects are particularly bright in civil life, if he be competent and zealous. Therefore the ambitious young man reluctantly turns his back upon the Service and seeks employment in civil life, where he may find positions soliciting his acceptance with salaries commensurate with his abilities, and offering practically unlimited promotion. Thus the Service loses a man who might, under favorable conditions, become a desirable and valuable pay officer; and to this cause is to be attributed the deplorable scarcity of competent continuous service chief yeomen in the Navy.

Then again, the circular issued by the Bureau of Navigation under date of April 4, 1907, provides for the rating of "petty officers of the seaman and artificer branches" serving afloat, in excess of complement, to the exclusion of the clerical corps, and further requires all chief yeomen to be stenographers to qualify for permanent appointments, thus raising the standard without making any additional concessions in the way of promotion or salary.

The position of pay clerk is open to a chosen few, but the status of a pay clerk is so uncertain and unsatisfactory that the position is not desirable.

Let there be established an intermediate rank between chief yeoman and assistant paymaster, i.e., "warrant yeoman," whose duties would be the general supervision of all paper work and the custody of all stores aboard ship, with the exception of the pay department. This would meet a present necessity and requirement, and take a great load off the shoulders of an executive officer, whose duties are very arduous at best. Further, allow "warrant yeomen" to attend the school for assistant paymasters with a view to recruiting the pay corps from its natural source—the enlisted clerical force—instead of giving civilians the preference.

Under these conditions the Service would attract competent men of clerical ability and we would soon have an enlisted clerical corps that would compare favorably with the civil service establishment.

CHIEF YEOMAN F. A. HALLENBECK, U.S.N.

#### "ELIMINASHUN."

One of our correspondents, by robbing the mail or otherwise, has come into possession of the letter which follows, and which we venture to publish:

"Daire Moike: Come this way if ye wud loike to get a fair idee iv th' military professhun."

"It's after attindin' 'Guard Mountin' an' overhearin' th' commints iv 'hayseeds' on th' Army Raygoolashuns that I am writin' ye."

"Wot ar' they doin' now?" sez wan iv th' loides. (The 'non-coms, of the guard have advanced for designation.) 'Thot feller in frint,' sez th' male frind, 'is tacin' thim raycroots, an' tillin' thim to git behind th' guard an' kape their awkwardness out iv sight.'

"An' now," sez another wan, 'Wot ar' those fellers doin' with thim guns?' (The breech blocks opened and presented for inspection.) 'They ar' loadin' thim, an' thot feller in frint is jerkin' thim out iv th' other feller's hands to see if they'll go off; an' whin he slings thim back it's to practish thim against a bayonet charge.'

"But," sez another wan iv th' party, 'Where ar' th' horses, an' whin is th' guard goin' to mount?'

"Ye ar' all off, sez wan iv th' young officers who was intintly watchin' the gurlis. 'Perhaps,' sez he, 'I may be iv some service to ye an' better acquaint ye with th' thrue facts iv th' case.'

"Thim high privates an' raw rascals ye was jist raymarkin' about ar' not th' wans wud do the mountin'. It's up to th' headquarters ye must go to see th' rale thing, in thot line iv business.' It's 'Eliminashun' thots bein' practished up there, an' if there ar' any prospective brigadier ginerals on this post thot can't git on th' animal after gittin' on widout bein' tied on wid a rope, we say he's 'eliminated.'

"Th' truth iv th' matter is thot whin we sea coas-

ters salicted th' dishmounted branch iv th' Artillery professhun we sinsaraly balaved thot niver ag'in wud we have to mount any kind iv critter wid four ligs and a tail. It's mountin' guns thot's the forte uv ivery man iv us."

"Wait," sez th' young soldier thot's talkin', 'untill we get our power plants in workin' order, wid our merry-go-rounds and jogglers, an' we'll show ye a thing or two thot'll take the starch out iv any kind iv 'practish marsh' the Cavalry an' Flyin' Artillery can git up.'

"There aint goin' to be any fifteen mile shurprises sprung onto the wide-awake sea coasters an' no impty saddles for the star gazin' element of thot fraternity. Arin as I write wan iv thim wint over th' hurdle in handson' style—an' kaped his sate; good luck to him and to all th' others who ar' waitin' their turn."

#### PAY FOR ARMY AND NAVY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There has been forwarded to the Department at Washington, in a modified form, the Pay bill, prepared by me last year, and known as the Dick-Capron bill, which was so favorably commented on during the last session of Congress.

To meet the views of a number of Senators and Members I have modified the bill, so that instead of a general increase of twenty per cent. from the highest officer to the lowest private, it now makes an increase of ten per cent. in the pay of general and lieutenant general, fifteen per cent. for major general and brigadier general, twenty per cent. for colonel, lieutenant colonel and major, twenty-five per cent. for captains, first and second lieutenants, cadets and midshipmen, and thirty per cent. for all enlisted men.

The bill places all officers of the same rank and length of service, of whatever branch of the Service, on exactly the same pay and allowances, and bases the pay of retired officers on that provided for officers of corresponding rank by this bill. Midshipmen, after graduation, are given the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, which is that received by military cadets after their graduation.

The necessities for an increase in the pay which was established in 1872 are so well known that comment seems unnecessary, but it is the duty of every citizen having any pride in the United Services to do his part toward bringing about speedy and favorable consideration of this measure.

The text of the bill appears below.

T. J. COWIE.

A bill to increase, regulate and equalize the pay and allowances of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and the Revenue Cutter Service.

Be it enacted, etc., that the annual pay of officers on the active list of the Army and all officers of corresponding rank in the Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service shall be as follows, namely:

Second lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,750; second lieutenants, mounted, \$1,875; first lieutenants, not mounted, \$1,875; first lieutenants, mounted, \$2,000.

Captains, not mounted, \$2,250; captains, staff or mounted, \$2,500; majors, \$3,000; lieutenant colonels, \$3,600; colonels, \$4,200.

Brigadier generals, \$6,325; major generals, \$8,625; lieutenant generals, \$12,100; generals, \$14,850.

Aides to major general, \$200 per annum additional; and aides to brigadier general, \$150 additional.

All officers below the rank of brigadier general shall be entitled to an increase of ten per centum for each and every period of five years' service, as increase for length of service or longevity pay, computed upon their total service in all branches of these services; provided, That the total amount of such increase shall not exceed forty per centum upon the full yearly pay of the grade.

Cadets at the Military Academy shall receive as pay \$625 per annum. Midshipmen at the Naval Academy and at sea in practice ships shall receive as pay, \$625 per annum, and after graduation the pay and allowance of second lieutenants.

Chief warrant officers shall receive the pay and allowances of first lieutenants, not mounted. Warrant officers and pay clerks shall receive the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, not mounted.

The pay of all non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps shall be increased by thirty per centum over that now provided by law. Quarters, heat and light or commutation therefor, shall be furnished as provided for the Army, to all officers and enlisted men of corresponding rank.

Officers and enlisted men in the Navy and Revenue Cutter Service may be retired after thirty years' service under the laws providing such retirement for officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps.

The pay of all officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Revenue Cutter Service and non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps on the retired list, shall be based on the pay and allowances herein provided for officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of corresponding rank and service on the active list.

Provided, That nothing herein contained shall operate to reduce the pay and allowances now received or that which might hereafter be received by any officer, non-commissioned officer or enlisted man, now in the service on either the active or retired list.

All acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

#### THE CAUSE OF DISCONTENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The writer was retired as an ordnance sergeant some years ago after thirty years' service, twenty-four years of which was as sergeant major. I have associated with soldiers quite regularly since I retired, and have seen, with a feeling of extreme regret, the growing discontent among the soldiers. If there can be spared space for a few reflections the writer will feel very grateful.

During the past year or so very much has been written regarding the causes of the large number of desertions from the Army, and many suggestions have been made looking to the discovery of the causes for this evil, and so far as we can see, we are about as far from its solution as when we first commenced to talk about it. There is no real and direct cause for desertion, and it is ventured that not one-tenth of the men who desert can give a valid reason, if asked. Behind the whole subject there is that feeling of unrest and profound discontent at the treatment of the soldier by the Government; that the soldier has learned to be dissatisfied simply because he is dissatisfied. The first, and perhaps the only real cause of discontent, is the pay. Of course, soldiers receive, in addition to their rations and clothing, medical treatment and many of the real luxuries of life that the average man cannot expect to have, but this does not remove the feeling of discontent.

To be very plain, the American citizen who dons the uniform has not been used to that restraining requirement that all soldiers must submit to, and the punishments for slight infractions of duty are quite severe, far

more so than in civil life; and the summary court becomes a real fear to those men who do not surrender themselves absolutely to military discipline.

But behind it all there is the inadequate rate of pay. All men do not content themselves with "government straight," and they find their small pay does not go as far as it used to, because of the higher prices. Officers feel this as much as the men do.

The writer was a member of the post non-commissioned staff and, since retirement, in 1903, has been able to earn, by working in civil life, far more pay than he ever received as an enlisted man, although he was among the highest paid class in the Army. Soldiers know this. There is the undisputed fact that the same man in civil life can earn more than double the pay he is receiving in the Army, without the restraining influences required by military discipline.

It is not the treatment received at the hands of officers, for there has never been a time when the officers and men of the Army were in such accord as at the present, or when both felt more kindly towards each other. There are disagreeable things, perhaps, caused by the personal equation of individual men, that do much to make men dissatisfied, but this can never be stretched into a cause for desertion.

The commissary sergeant, performing like important duties in civil life, would not receive less than \$100 per month, and the ordinary private soldier would not receive less than \$40, even as a day laborer. It would be a paying investment to the Government if the pay of every man in the Army were to be increased forty per cent., if it reduced the number of desertions by one-half. The pay of a private soldier should never be less than \$20 per month if the Government expects to obtain and retain the class of men it seems to desire. It is one thing to get desirable men, but a much harder thing to retain them, even after the expiration of their term of service. Certainly it is not the treatment the men receive in the Army, the question of quarters, rations and clothing, that causes them to desert. Why are more men purchasing their discharge at the present time than at any previous period?

If a business man cannot get men to work for him at a price he might arbitrarily fix for them, he must either go out of business or offer the wages that will induce men to work for him. The Government is not unlike the business man in this respect.

OLD TIMES.

#### TRIBUTE TO THE COLORED TROOPS.

Camp Bumpus, Leyte, P.I., March 10, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Every officer in the Army to-day who has served with the colored Regular troops will back me up when I say that there is no pleasanter service than in the colored regiments. Certainly, every officer in my own regiment will stand by me in this. We take pride in the records of these organizations, and we delight in comparison in matters of discipline and efficiency with other organizations. There are officers in the 24th Infantry who, through preference, have remained with the colored troops continuously through long service. Their number equals those who have similarly preferred to remain in any other regiment.

I hold that, if an examination of the proper records were made, it would be shown that the negro regiments of the Army stand among the first in both Infantry and Cavalry, in all things pertaining to the duty of the soldier, and that they have so stood for the past ten years.

Upon the same page of one of your late issues I notice two items. One is a letter from J. A. Judson, late captain, U.S.A., advocating the disbandment of all the colored troops upon the illogical and insufficient ground that we "don't need them." The other item was the announcement of the awarding of certificates of merit to two non-commissioned officers of this regiment for coolness, bravery and ability in action. It was stated that, by example and direction, these men were able to stiffen and save from threatened panic the line of native soldiery forming part of the force engaged with overwhelming numbers of pulajanes, at Tabon-tabon, Leyte, July 24, 1906. It was rather unfortunate that Captain Judson's letter had to appear on the same page with this. Unfortunate for the letter.

Of the war service of the colored troops, I need say little. All that is well known. As answer to those who are so zealously and through ignorance trying to give the people such a low estimate of the negro class now in the Army, a simple matter of looking up the records once more will suffice. The fact that the negro regiments are largely filled with men who have been considered worthy to wear the uniform for more than one enlistment speaks much for them. The recruit is not the familiar sight here that he is in the white regiment. The negro once a soldier is apt to remain a soldier, if he is the proper kind. The company to which I belong, after discharging and re-enlisting all men with less than two years and four months to serve, came to the Philippines with four recruits, in a total of sixty-eight enlisted strength. It is difficult to believe that the company commanders in the colored regiments are retaining in the Service the hoodlums, which are seemingly being charged against them, when you come to consider the ease with which such men can be gotten rid of.

The legislating out of existence of four entire regiments of the Army, composed in greater part of old soldiers, would be an act of shortsighted policy too difficult to believe. No reason has yet been advanced which could call for any such action. No greater act of ingratitude than this could be conceived of.

The contentions of certain papers and persons that there is always trouble wherever the negro troops are stationed in time of peace is in the highest degree incorrect. I would cite the case of my own regiment as an example. Before 1898 the 24th was stationed at Fort Douglas, Utah, near Salt Lake City, the first time it was ever together in a civilized post. After 1898 the people of Salt Lake City requested that the regiment be returned to that post, which request was granted. From 1902 to 1905 the 24th was stationed in Montana, where it did its tour without friction of any sort, and, upon its departure, its conduct while in the State was commented upon in a most gratifying manner by the State press.

In the same issue of the JOURNAL to which I have previously had reference there appears a letter from a Cavalry officer, in which he is so impolitic as to express publicly his dislike and contempt for men whom he may some day be required to look after in the capacity of troop commander. The entire question is settled now for the Army, so long as negro troops remain in it. Further stirring up of the subject only puts a bad face on it and is of harm to the Service. The color line in the Navy has no connection with it, and the experiences of a coal passer will hardly ever find a parallel in the Army.

LIEUTENANT, 24TH INF.



A report of ordnance work during March and April shows that the Ordnance Board tested a metallic gas check, designed by W. D. Smith, in which the ordinary pad is replaced by several split steel rings, intended to be expanded to seal the escape of gas by an interior forcing cone backed by a spring, on closing the breech. Three rounds were fired with pressures increasing from about 18,000 to 51,000 pounds per square inch. Gas escaped around the rings at each round, eroding the rings and the seat and fouling the breech mechanism. The original clearance of 0.002 of an inch between the rings and the seat was increased to 0.024 of an inch by the erosion in the three rounds. At the Springfield Armory, issues of model of 1903 rifle with knife bayonet and model of 1905 sight, have been made to the troops to replace rifles of this model having the rod bayonet and model of 1903 sight. At the Frankford Arsenal the manufacture of 161 devices of Sgt. N. P. Jones, Art. Corps, for setting string of travel scale of Pratt range board has been ordered. At the Sandy Hook Proving Ground eight lots of 21-second combination fuzes, one lot of experimental 30-second siege combination fuzes, thirteen lots of 3-inch shrapnel and four lots of 15-pound steel shell were tested during the month. At the Rock Island Arsenal the alteration of all Artillery saddles on hand to make them conform as near as possible to the Cavalry saddle has been undertaken. This includes the substitution of coat straps for the leather thongs and the addition of rings and staples. One pair of sweat leathers is also added to each set of harness. The alteration of 50,000 old gunslings to the new pattern, model 1907, has been undertaken. Leather-sheathed Mogul springs attached directly to the trace plates of steel collars for one six-horse Artillery team; collars sent to the Field Artillery Board at Fort Riley, Kas., for test in comparison with present pattern of traces with Mogul springs at rear ends of wheel traces only.

If Rear Admiral Charles D. Sigsbee, U.S.N., is correctly reported in a statement attributed to him by the New York Herald, he is far less confident of the military usefulness of submarine boats and aerial warships than the more sanguine partisans of these vessels profess to be. The Herald statement, published June 5, is in part as follows: "The submarine is a vessel of opportunity. There may be a time when it will be a powerful engine of warfare, but you will notice that as rapidly as some new method of attack is invented a new method of defense is ready to oppose it. For the present nothing is to be feared from or hoped for the submarine. It is a vessel which must sneak up under cover of night and even then its bubbles can be seen and its course detected so accurately that it is a small matter to avoid it. I was eight days and eight nights before Santiago and was not attacked by the torpedo, and later, when I was attacked, our guns simply sank them and killed eight of the crew, while the rest had a hard time getting ashore with the wreck. No, it must not be assumed that the other fellow is in the tower. I never slept before Santiago. The airship may in time prove a dangerous enemy by dropping explosives into a city, but as a force against naval fighters it will never do. Why? Because the airship must fly high enough to escape the guns of the fighting ship and at that altitude—I should say more than two miles—it would be a difficult proposition to drop a shell with such accuracy that it would strike the battleship's deck. There would be, first, the necessity of an accurate location, and, in addition, account would have to be taken of the air currents and wind which would certainly swerve the descending shell's course. Then suppose our guns could not reach the airship with a shell? Well, we would invent a means of wrecking the airship by influencing the air around it, by stirring up a violent atmospheric storm. Oh, the airship would have as hard a time as any other engine of war."

Major Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., late Chief of Philippine Constabulary, with rank of brigadier general, who recently returned to the United States, makes light of the story that five officers of the 8th Cavalry were arrested at Camp Wallace, P. I., shortly before the regiment sailed for America. "I understand," Major Allen is quoted as saying in a current newspaper interview, "that there was a general court convened while the regiment was still in the Philippines, and that charges were brought against some of the officers. What the charges were I did not hear, and I did not think the matter of sufficient importance to inquire. I think the charges must have been dropped after the court had its meeting, on the grounds of insufficient evidence; for I do not know that any of the officers of the regiment remained in the Philippines. If the case of any of them was to have been continued, they could not have come to this country, for it would be necessary for them to be tried under the jurisdiction where the offense was committed—that is, the Department of Luzon. I heard nothing of the affair on the way to America." The trouble in the 8th Cavalry grew out of a too lax method of celebrating Christmas at Camp Wallace at San Fernando, Union, Philippine Islands, and it has been finally adjusted. The court appointed to try Captain McNally and several other officers of the 8th on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, found no evidence against him and sustained his plea of not guilty and acquitted him. As is reported in G.O. No. 29, Hdqrs. Dept. of Luzon, published under our "Army" heading, the other officers came home from the Philippines under arrest, but as Major General Weston approved the findings in the case of Captain McNally, it is believed that the charges against the other were dropped. They are now with their commands at Fort Robinson, Neb., and Fort Russell, Wyo.

The following decisions of the Secretary of War were announced on June 7: The attendance of enlisted men at post schools. Par. 3, G.O. 124, W.D., July 28, 1905, is construed as not requiring the attendance of an enlisted man at post schools and no order making the attendance compulsory will be issued. Fixing bayonets at command "Inspection arms," inspection of arms with the model of 1903 rifle should be conducted as prescribed in par. 129, Infantry Drill Regulations, which in conjunction with the 5th General Rule. Par. 5, Infantry Drill Regulations does not contemplate that the bayonet shall be fixed at the command, "1. Inspection: 2. Arms." Indian wars.—The campaign against the Kiowa, Comanche and Cheyenne Indians in Kansas, Colorado, Texas, Indian Territory and New Mexico during 1874 and 1875 is classed as Indian wars. Computing time for retirement.—The act of Congress approved March 2, 1907, published in par. 1, G.O. 98, W.D., March 29, 1907, does not repeal either

directly or by implication any part of the act of Congress approved April 23, 1904, published in G.O. 76, W.D., April 28, 1904, which latter act provides that in computing the length of service for retirement, credit be given to a soldier for double the time for actual service in certain places specified therein.

Our Army orders this week announce the acceptance of the resignation of 1st Lieut. Mack Richardson, which has followed his neglect to appear at his wedding feast as reported last week. A Washington despatch to the New York Sun says: "The date for the wedding was set and all the arrangements made. The day arrived and the guests assembled to witness the ceremony, but the prospective bridegroom failed to appear. Shortly before the time set for the marriage Miss Kelly received a telegram from her fiancé saying that he was too ill to come. It was learned afterward that Lieutenant Richardson was about San Antonio in an automobile at the very hour the wedding was to have occurred. Although no formal complaint has been made to the War Department against the young officer, and his record is clear, it is said that the unpleasant notoriety which he got by reason of his failure to keep his engagement to marry Miss Kelly was the cause of his resignation." Mr. Richardson is one of the young men who came into the Army from civil life at the time of the war with Spain. He is a native of Tennessee, appointed from Missouri.

In a letter dated May 28 and addressed to Col. Philip Reade, 23d Inf., president of the board of officers convened at Springfield Armory for the purpose of testing revolvers and automatic pistols, Colonel Reade was informed by the War Department that "the Savage Arms Company having stated their unwillingness to accept an order for two hundred automatic pistols for experimental purposes, the Chief of Ordnance has been directed to purchase a sufficient number of Luger automatic pistols, caliber .45, to completely equip the three troops of cavalry that were to have been furnished with the Savage automatic pistol." The Luger pistol was third in the order of merit of the hand arms submitted to the Reade Board. Mr. Elbert Hamilton Searle, now of Springfield, Mass., has severed his connection with the Savage Arms Company of Utica, N.Y., and will endeavor to float his self-loading hand arm without any backing from the Savage Arms Company. Mr. Searle is of the opinion that the Savage Arms Company could not turn out the automatic pistol patented and invented by him without his assistance, which may explain why the Savage Arms Company are unwilling or unable to sell to the government automatic pistols.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco, Cal., June 5, for Manila, with the 26th Infantry (32 officers and 825 enlisted men), detachment and troops B and I, 10th Cavalry (5 officers and 133 enlisted men), and the following military passengers: Majors Clarke, Hatch, Roberts, Captains Ely, Cordray, Houle, Kilbourne, Preston, Baldwin, Roche, Diekmann, Connelly, Knox, McCook, Saxton, Lieutenants Johnson, Benteen, Watson, Dolph, Blasland, Hunter, Supples, Arnold, Gillis, Archer, Thompson, Kelly, Farmer, C. H. Rich, A. T. Rich, Dunford, Jacob, 26th Inf.; Captains Fleming, Whitehead, Lieutenants Cartmell, Edwards and Dilworth, 10th Cav.; Colonel Brush, 24th Inf.; Major Torrey, inspector general; Majors Snyder, Smith, Captains Wilson, Fuller, Skinner, Edgar, Robbins, Rhoads, Reno, Med. Dept.; Major Stivers, commissary; Lieuts. John Smith, 9th Cav.; Pope, 8th; Compton, 13th; Lawrence and Wrightson, 20th Inf.; four Hospital Corps, seven casuals, 106 recruits, 10th Inf., for Honolulu.

Gen. James A. Drain, president of the National Rifle Association, visited Washington the past week to confer in regard to arrangements being made for the national meet at Camp Perry in August. He called on President Roosevelt in behalf of two letter carriers at Loraine, Ohio, who were discharged because they were absent from their routes by reason of being called out as members of the National Guard during the recent strikes. Two carriers were discharged and two others were threatened with discharge. An appeal was made for fair play to members of the National Guard under the circumstances, and the President at once gave orders that the men should be reinstated and that the duty of citizens under such circumstances should be held to be respected and that the national Government should set an example to private employers in protecting men who turned out to perform a public duty.

Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, left Washington this week on a general tour of inspection which will occupy him for the best part of a month and a half. He will be accompanied by Capt. William M. Wright, 2d Inf., of the General Staff. The first point to be visited will be the Rock Island Arsenal, and then the itinerary will include Fort Snelling, Fort Meade, Fort Leavenworth and Forts Riley and Sill. During a part of the tour Secretary Taft will join General Bell to visit some of the large posts, including Fort Meade. General Bell will return to Fort Leavenworth from Sill to attend the graduation of the class of officers at the Infantry and Cavalry School June 29. Mrs. Bell will accompany her husband on his tour. They visited Lexington, Ky., en route to Rock Island to attend the commencement at the Kentucky State Agricultural and Mechanical College.

General Kuroki and his party arrived in Rock Island, Ill., June 3, on a special train, which was boarded by Col. S. E. Blunt, U.S.A., of the Rock Island Arsenal, and Mayor H. J. Chaffer. The Japanese General, with his party, proceeded to the arsenal, where the morning was devoted to inspection of the shops and water power plant. The visitors, the officers and the latter's wives were entertained at luncheon by Col. and Mrs. Blunt. The afternoon was devoted to an automobile tour of the island. The special train bearing the visitors left at 6 o'clock for Fort Leavenworth.

Writing from Manila, P.I., April 12, 1907, a sergeant of the Hospital Corps says: "The JOURNAL is becoming yearly more popular among the enlisted personnel, and I trust your increasing subscription lists show the value of devoting considerable space to our efforts to better the condition of the 'rank and file,' even though these attempts are, as yet, fruitless. However, we persevere.

With very best wishes for the continued prosperity of the JOURNAL, I am," etc. We are happy to say that our subscription list continues to increase nearly every month of the year showing a net gain in subscribers, and our total gain in subscribers since the Spanish-American War exceeds the total subscription list of any other Service periodical.

The New York Tribune states that the War Department is expecting from Major Gen. John F. Weston, commanding the Department of Luzon, an interesting report on the case of Major Robert S. Woodson, Med. Dept., who was assigned to duty as surgeon of the 7th Cavalry, which Colonel Morton commanded. Major Woodson soon decided that his colonel was unfit for active duty, and made a formal recommendation that he be ordered before a retiring board for examination. Meanwhile Colonel Morton was nominated and confirmed by the Senate as a brigadier general. In the course of time Major Woodson's recommendation fell into General Morton's hands, and he promptly placed the Major under arrest and preferred charges against him.

Brig. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer, U.S.A., in an order dated June 1, says: "The attention of Signal officers is invited to the fact that signal rockets and shells furnished in sealed cans are to be used only in necessary signaling, observing strict economy, and under no consideration should these fireworks be used for purpose of display. In firing shells from mortars great care should be taken. One serious accident has occurred from causes which could not be determined. In firing shells the mortar should be surrounded by earth or sand, preferably placed in sacks, and the fuse ignited by attaching the port fire to a long stick. The firing fuse is practically instantaneous."

Corpl. Edward L. Knowles, Co. A, 25th U.S. Inf., shot Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, 5th U.S. Inf., in his quarters at Fort Reno, Okla., about 6:30 p.m. Dec. 21, 1906, after an attempt at robbery. He was found guilty by the G.C.M., and sentenced "to be dishonorably discharged the Service, forfeiting all pay and allowances, and to be confined at hard labor for fifteen years," and not fifty years, as has been stated. The United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth is designated as the place of confinement. Major Charles W. Taylor, 13th Cav., was president of the court, and 1st Lieut. William F. Herringshaw, 13th Cav., was judge advocate.

Colonel Goethals, chief engineer of the Panama Canal, cabled Secretary Taft this week a report on the work of excavation during the month of May. It shows a decrease as compared with the returns for March and April, but the amount was 690,365 yards, as compared with 194,645 yards for the same month last year. In fact, the work for May just past was the third largest for any month since excavation began under the auspices of United States officials.

Georgia Day (June 10) at the Jamestown Exposition will be celebrated by two addresses by President Roosevelt, a magnificent naval demonstration in Hampton Roads, the presentation of a silver service to the battleship Georgia, a military escort for the President, to be composed of Regular troops, Georgia troops, Virginia cadets and West Point and Annapolis cadets, and a reception to the President by the Georgia commission at "Bulloch Hall," the Georgia state building.

Orders were issued postponing the long ride that was to be made by Lieuts. E. R. W. McCabe and W. O. Reed, 6th U.S. Cav., on Homer Davenport's Arabian stallion and General Castleman's Kentucky thoroughbred, from Silverton, Ore., to Morris Plains, N.J., because Davenport's horse is sick. Lieutenant Reed has returned to his station at Fort Yellowstone, Wyo., and it is considered likely that the ride will not be made before the fall.

The following is the schedule of the sailing of transports between Newport News, Va., and Havana, Cuba, between June 1 and Oct. 22, 1907: Leave Newport News—June 1 and 15, July 1 and 15, Aug. 1, 15 and 31, Sept. 16, Oct. 1 and 15. Leave Havana—June 7 and 22, July 8 and 22, Aug. 7 and 22, Sept. 7 and 23, Oct. 7 and 22.

The proposed establishment of a fourth hospital corps company at Fort William McKinley, P.I., will complete a chain of four such companies, one at the hither side of the Pacific at the Presidio, San Francisco; one at Washington Barracks, and the fourth in Cuba. Drafts for the post hospitals will be made from the recruits instructed at the four stations named.

Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A., recently promoted from first lieutenant, Artillery Corps, is relieved from duty as A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Captain Long will remain on duty at the Department of California as inspector of small arms practice until the termination of the present target season.

The annual summer conference at the Naval War College, Newport, R.I., began on June 3, with officers from both the Army and Navy in attendance. Rear Admiral J. P. Merrill, U.S.N., the president of the college, made a brief speech, in which he outlined the course for the session.

We publish this week the names of the officers detailed for instruction in the next class at the various Army colleges; also the officers detailed for the instruction of the militia, who are to take part in the joint coast defense exercises on the Atlantic coast.

The Army torpedo planter General Armistead should be addressed at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N.J., during the joint Army and National Guard exercises.

A cable to the War Department from Manila announces the death on June 7 of Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st U. S. Inf., of cerebral hemorrhage.



## RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N., retired, was relieved from the command of the navy yard, New York, on June 1 by Rear Admiral Caspar F. Goodrich, with the usual honors. When Admiral Goodrich reached the commandant's office, Admiral Coghlan gave him a warm greeting and turned over the duties of the office to him. The retiring Admiral wished the new commandant good luck and then presented and introduced the heads of the various departments, Admiral Goodrich giving each a hearty shake of the hand. Admiral Coghlan then took his leave. After showing Admiral Goodrich through the various departments, Admiral Coghlan escorted the new commandant to the house he will occupy while in command of the navy yard. Luncheon was served, after which Admiral Coghlan departed for Manhattan. He will take up his home, temporarily, in the Hotel Wellington. He will shortly take a pleasure trip to the Pacific coast and will later take up his residence in New York city. He is one of the most popular and efficient commandants ever on duty at the New York Navy Yard, and there was universal regret at his departure. Rear Admiral Coghlan was placed on the retired list Dec. 9, 1906, but as no officer of flag rank was then available for the command of the yard he was requested to hold over until June 1. He assumed the duties of commandant in September, 1904. Mrs. Coghlan is an ideal hostess and both she and the Admiral have been very prominent socially since they have resided in New York. Rear Admiral Goodrich, who entered the Service in 1861, stands No. 3 on the list of rear admirals in seniority of rank. He was formerly a member of the Endicott board on fortifications, president of the Naval Institute and commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet. Among the officers who welcomed the new commandant were Capt. E. D. Taussig, Capt. William H. Reeder, Col. P. St. C. Murphy, Marine Corps; Comdr. Reynold T. Hall, Comdr. York Noel, Lieut. Comdr. Harry George, Naval Constr. W. J. Baxter, Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, Pay Insp. Reah Frazer, Med. Insp. Paul Fitzsimons, Pay Insp. F. T. Arms, Med. Insp. E. H. Green, Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Sawyer, Paymr. A. F. Huntington, Lieut. R. W. Henderson, Lieut. Comdr. M. Johnston.

Lieut. Col. John P. Wissner, Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., promoted colonel vice Davis appointed brigadier general, is a native of Missouri, and was graduated from the U. S.M.A., class of 1874, as a second lieutenant and assigned to the 1st Artillery. Among his various duties he has served as assistant and also as principal assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology; has attended schools and colleges in Europe and witnessed maneuvers of the French Army. He has served as editor of the Journal of the U.S. Artillery and as instructor, Department of Military Science, at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and also as instructor, Department of Military Engineering at the Artillery School. He reached the grade of captain, 7th Artillery, March 8, 1898, and major, Artillery Corps, Nov. 4, 1901. He was detailed inspector general Oct. 7, 1904, and was promoted lieutenant colonel, Artillery Corps, March 28, 1906.

Capt. Ward B. Pershing, 10th U.S. Cav., who has been retired from active service from June 1, 1907, on account of disability incident to the Service, was born in Missouri March 29, 1874, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the 6th U.S. Artillery July 9, 1898. He was transferred to the 4th Cavalry April 3, 1899, and reached the grade of captain, 10th Cavalry, March 6, 1905. He is a graduate of the Infantry and Cavalry School, class of 1903, and holds the degree of B.S., University of Chicago, class of 1898.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

The marriage of Miss Ella Van Horn to Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 24th U.S. Inf., May 22, at Fort Harrison, Mont., was quite a social event. The marriage was performed at the quarters of Capt. and Mrs. E. T. Collins, in the evening, by Rev. Dr. Bateman, of St. Peter's church, Helena. Miss Duncan was maid of honor and Lieut. E. G. McCleave, 6th U.S. Inf., was best man. Captain Collins gave the bride away. The 6th Infantry orchestra played the wedding march from Lohengrin as the party entered, "Love's Sweet Dream" during the ceremony and Mendelssohn's march afterward. The bride wore a gown of white crepe de Chine and bridal veil of tulle, and carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. Only a few close personal friends were present at the marriage, but from 8:30 to 10 a reception was held during which, in addition to the officers and ladies of the post, a large number of ladies and gentlemen from the city called to tender their congratulations and best wishes. During the reception Mrs. Duncan presided at the coffee urn, Mrs. Schindel at the punch bowl. Mrs. Collins was gowned in a becoming gray chiffon crepe, Mrs. Duncan wore a rich gown of white lace, and Mrs. Schindel a gown of pompadour silk. The parlors were decorated in white and green with the 6th Infantry colors at each side of the mantel, which was banked with marguerites and smilax. Candles only were used for lighting the lower rooms. The bride cut the cake with the bridegroom's saber and Mr. Smith, of East Helena, got the ring. Mrs. Davis the money and Mr. Miles the thimble. At 9:45 the bride went up stairs and threw her bouquet from the landing. According to tradition the one catching the bouquet will be the next to marry. There was a lively scramble among the misses, but Miss Duncan was the fortunate one. The bride soon reappeared in a handsome going-away suit of brown rajah silk. All the young people attended the newly married couple to the station, where their stateroom was loaded with rice and the customary decorations. The bridegroom's present to the bride was a pendant of diamonds, pearls and aquamarine set in platinum. The presents were numerous, costly and well chosen, including a chest of flat silver. After a wedding tour Lieut. and Mrs. Foulis will proceed to Fort Leavenworth.

Ensign James W. Hayward, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Junius W. Wilson, formerly of Portsmouth, Va., were married at the home of the bride's parents, 286 Clifton Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., on June 1.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Bissell announce the marriage of their daughter, Alice Chase, and Capt. William John Le Hunte Lyster, Med. Dept., U.S.A., on Tuesday, May 28, at Detroit, Mich.

The wedding of Miss Martha Hughes and Lieut. Neil E. Nichols, U.S.N., took place on June 1 in St. Thomas church, Washington, D.C. The ceremony was performed by the rector of the church, the Rev. Dr. Ernest Smith. The bride is the daughter of the late Comdr. Edward M. Hughes, U.S.N., and Mrs. Hughes, of Washington. Lieutenant Nichols is attached to the Dolphin.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Annie Salley, of Newport News, Va., to Lieut. Arthur St. Clair

Smith, U.S.N., at the residence of the bride's brother, William Hutsale Salley, 319 Fifty-second street, Newport News, on June 6. The ceremony was witnessed only by the immediate family and a few intimate friends. It was performed by the Rev. E. F. Wellford. Immediately after the ceremony an informal reception was held, after which the bride and groom left for an extended Northern tour.

Capt. Robert H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel R. Steele were married at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, P.I., April 15.

Miss Margaret Perkins, daughter of Judge and Mrs. E. B. Perkins, was married to Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 26th U.S. Inf., at the residence of the bride's parents, Dallas, Tex., May 28, Rev. J. W. Hill, pastor of the First Methodist church, officiating. This wedding was to have taken place May 21, but was postponed on account of the serious illness of the bride. There were no invitations. Lieutenant Rich left in the evening to join his regiment, which is en route to the Philippines, where his wife will join him as soon as she is able to stand the journey.

Cards are out announcing the approaching marriage of Lieut. Ralph Talbot, 12th U.S. Cav., to Miss Margaret Morgan, daughter of Major and Mrs. Morgan, of Fort Riley. The wedding will take place June 19.

The engagement has been announced in Berkeley, Cal., of Miss Beattie Thompson, of that city, and Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A. Lieutenant Ridley is now on duty in Cuba, but is expected in California in the early summer when the wedding will take place.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Mary Hendrick Swigert and Capt. Jairus A. Moore, Coast Art., U.S.A., which occurred at Fort Monroe on June 1.

Miss Isabelle Truxton, daughter of Mrs. William G. Truxton, was married at her home in Norfolk, Va., June 4 to Lieut. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., by the Rev. James Morris, of Christ Episcopal church. Immediately following the wedding a reception was held by the bride's mother, in honor of the newly wedded couple. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion with ferns and potted plants, and the table was a bower of sweet peas and lilies of the valley. Miss Cornelia Truxton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor, and Mr. Frank Hardeman, of Athens, Ga., cousin of the groom, was best man. The bride was handsomely gowned in white satin and point lace, wearing a tulle veil in which were sprays of orange blossoms. She carried a shower bouquet of bride's roses and lilies of the valley. Lieut. and Mrs. Brumby will be at home to their friends in Newport after a visit of ten days to Boston.

At high noon, June 1, Miss Ethyl Amerette Newman and Mr. Aubrey Banks Stacey, chief trumpeter, U.S.A., were united in marriage at the home of the bride's father, 1 Williams Terrace, Bellows Falls, Vermont. Rev. A. P. Pratt, pastor of the First Congregational church, officiated. Mrs. Stacey was graduated with the class of '02, B.F. H.S., and the class of '05, Acadia College. Mr. Stacey is the son of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, and a brother of Capt. Cromwell Stacey, of the 21st U.S. Inf. Mr. Stacey was chief trumpeter of Troop G, of the Rough Riders during the Spanish-American War. He was, also, a member of the China relief expedition in 1901, and saw two years' service in the Philippines with the 27th Infantry, that company being one of the first sent over to the Islands. Until recently he has been with the Coast Artillery at Fort Howard, Md. During the summer Mr. and Mrs. Stacey will make their home in Bennington, Vt.

A wedding of much interest to Baltimore, Md., society took place at Christ Protestant Episcopal church in the above city June 5, when Miss Lida Haralson Nelson, daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Richard Marshall Nelson, formerly of Alabama, became the bride of Ensign Frank Charles Martin, U.S.N. Rev. Edwin Barnes Niver, rector of the church, officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a handsome gown of white marquisette, trimmed with duchess lace, her tulle veil caught with a coronet of orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. She was attended by her sister, Mrs. Eugene Palmer Fortson, of Norfolk, as matron of honor. The maid of honor was Miss Ella Nelson, another sister of the bride, and the bridesmaids were Miss Martha Gaither and Nellie Montgomery Matthews. The ushers, who were in special full dress uniform, were also the groom and best man, were Ensigns Edward J. Marquart, G. J. Rowcliff, G. Darst, W. G. Diman, Robert Henderson, Carl A. Richter, U.S.N., and Lieut. A. J. O'Leary, U.S.M.C. Asst. Naval Constr. Emory S. Land was the groom's best man. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, 2106 St. Paul street, after which Lieut. and Mrs. Martin left for a wedding trip.

Miss Helen De Clifford Brooks, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Henry Brooks, was married to Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th U.S. Cav., in her home in Brookland, Washington, D.C., by the Rev. Father S. H. Southgate, of the Catholic University. Lieut. Thomas M. Robins, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., was best man, and the maid of honor was Miss Emily Louise Brooks. After the ceremony there was a reception, the young people leaving later for a honeymoon journey which will end at Fort Meade, S.D., where Lieutenant Wilson's regiment is stationed.

Miss Harriet Babcock, of Key West, Fla., and Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., were quietly married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Curry, 312 West 101st street, New York city, on June 4. They will be at home at Fort McKinley, Me.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Capt. Woodbury Tinsley, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home at Hartford, Ky., May 16, 1907, of a complication of diseases. Captain Tinsley enlisted as a private in Co. D, 26th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, Sept. 23, 1861, was honorably discharged March 5, 1862; re-enlisted March 6, 1862; was assigned to the 26th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. While serving with the 26th Kentucky, he participated in the battles of Shiloh and Corinth, the operations in and about Tusculum, Florence and Athens, Ala., and the battles of Nashville and Chickamauga. He was in the expedition against Saltville, Va., and the engagement at, and assault upon, the works of that place in 1864, and served as captain in command of the colored troops. He was honorably discharged in April, 1865, to accept a captain commission in the 125th U.S. Colored Infantry. He resigned as captain Nov. 22, 1865, on account of poor health and retired to his home and engaged in farming. In April, 1877, he was appointed postmaster at Hartford, Ky., which position he filled continuously till April 1, 1907, when he was compelled to vacate the position on account of illness. He was placed on the U.S. pension rolls Nov. 2, 1904. The burial services were under the direction of Preston Morton Post No. 4, G.A.R. He leaves a widow, three sons and a

daughter and several grandchildren, all living in or near Hartford.

Capt. Charles A. Curtis, U.S.A., whose death on May 26 at Madison, Wis., we noted in our last issue, was buried with military honors on May 27. The escort consisted of the body of cadets of the University of Wisconsin, of which he was the commandant, the six companies preceding the hearse. The obsequies were those that Colonel Curtis himself, during the last few days of his illness, had requested. The six ranking cadet officers, Col. W. S. Underwood, Lieut. Col. A. A. Johnson, Major H. C. Hopson, Major C. R. Clark, Major R. F. Egelhoff and Capt. G. G. Blatz, acted as pallbearers. A company of old soldiers followed the hearse. A son, Capt. L. A. Curtis, 22d U.S. Inf., of Alcatraz Island, Cal., arrived late Saturday afternoon, May 25. Warden Allen Curtis, the other son, who is at Ashland, N.H., was unable to go to Madison. Mrs. Earl B. Rose, the youngest daughter, was at the bedside throughout the serious stage of the illness. Mrs. Dorothea Chickering arrived from Chicago May 27. The body was taken to Washington for burial in the Arlington national cemetery. Captain Curtis was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and of several fraternal organizations, among them Alpha Sigma Pi. On May 16, 1896, he was married to Miss Harriette L. Hughes. Captain Curtis's short stories in Harper's, the Youth's Companion, and other periodicals and newspapers, are well known, as is his one book, "Captured by the Navajoes."

Mrs. W. H. Barton, mother of Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav., died at Washington, D.C., May 23, 1907.

Mrs. Nettie B. Hubbard, wife of O. M. Hubbard, and sister of Mrs. W. V. H. Rose, wife of Paymaster Rose, U.S.N., died at her home, Nelson Place, Newport, Ky., May 9, 1907, of pneumonia.

Mr. Edward H. Conger, former minister to China, who died at Pasadena, Cal., May 1, 1907, was the father of the wife of Capt. Fred E. Buchan, 9th U.S. Cav., and brother of the wife of Lieut. Col. Easton A. Edwards, retired.

John Barren Sickles Trotter, youngest son of the late Major Frederick E. Trotter, U.S.A., died at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Ore., May 24, in the twenty-fifth year of his age. The burial was in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y.

Mr. Thorwald C. Culmelf, who died at Havana, Cuba, May 29, 1907, was the father-in-law of Lieut. Gilbert Chase, U.S.N., and was the Danish Consul at Hawaii, a member of the firm of R. Truffin and Company, and a director of the National Bank of Cuba.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., retired, and an officer of most distinguished service, died at Stamford, Conn., June 3, from heart disease. He was stricken on the night of May 31 while escorting his daughter home from a social gathering. He leaves a wife and two daughters, Mrs. T. P. H. Hay, of Easton, Pa., and Miss Anna Ruger, of Stamford. General Ruger has a long and brilliant record in the Army, in which, in almost continuous service of nearly half a century, he filled with honor every position he held. He was born in Lima, Livingston County, N.Y., in 1833, and was graduated from West Point in 1854, third in a class of forty-five, and promoted to the Army as a brevet second lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He resigned from the Army April 1, 1855, to study law and moved to Wisconsin. Among his classmates at West Point were Gens. O. O. Howard, H. L. Abbot, U.S.A., and G. W. Custis Lee, J. E. B. Stuart, S. D. Lee and William D. Pender, of the Confederate army. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 3d Wisconsin Volunteers, and was made colonel Aug. 20, 1861. In November, 1862, he was commissioned brigadier general of Volunteers. As colonel of the 3d Wisconsin he saw service in the Shenandoah Valley and in the Northern Virginia and Maryland campaigns, taking part among other services in the battles of Cedar Mountain and Antietam. He commanded a brigade in the Rappahannock campaign, taking part in the battle of Chancellorsville, and commanded the First Division, 12th Army Corps, on the field of Gettysburg, winning the brevet of brigadier general in the Regular Army for his services in that battle. He also received the brevet of major general of Volunteers Nov. 30, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. After Gettysburg, General Ruger was ordered to New York city to aid in suppressing the draft riots, after which he was assigned to duty with the army of General Sherman, and took part in numerous battles of the Atlanta campaign. After the fall of Atlanta General Ruger, with his division of the 23d Corps, was attached to the command of General Schofield, whom he aided at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., in defeating General Hood. He also took part in the various engagements that resulted in the final surrender of Johnston's army on April 25, 1865, and he was for a time in command of the Department of North Carolina after the close of the war. He was honorably mustered out of the volunteer service in the fall of 1866, and was commissioned as colonel of the 33d U.S. Infantry. He served with his regiment at Macon, Ga., until February, 1867, when he was transferred to the Department of Chattanooga, Tenn. General Ruger during the reconstruction period held important assignments. While in command of the 33d Regiment at Atlanta, in 1868, he was provisional Governor of Georgia from January to July, and was in command of the District of Alabama until February, 1869. He was transferred to the 18th Infantry March 15, 1869, and received command of the Department of the South. He was detailed as Superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point Sept. 1, 1871, where he remained until Sept. 1, 1876. He then returned to the command of the Department of the South. In 1878 he was ordered to command the Department of Montana, where he rendered valuable service in the various Indian campaigns occurring during his seven years in that department. For a year he was in command of the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth, and upon receiving his commission as brigadier general in the Regular Establishment, in 1880, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Missouri. Later he commanded in turn the Departments of Dakota, Missouri and California. He was appointed major general Feb. 8, 1895, by President Cleveland, and in October of that year he took command of the Department of the East, relieving General Miles, who went to Washington to take command of the Army. General Ruger was retired on April 2, 1897. He was known as a man of much humor and sympathy, as well as of acknowledged ability, and he was always happy in his remarks when called on for a speech. While at Governors Island he was for a time engaged in the revision of the Infantry Drill Regulations. He stood No. 3 on the list of retired major generals, those ahead of him being Generals Sickles and Howard.

Guy Warner Eastman, of the class of 1904 at the Boston Institute of Technology, was instantly killed on May 17, 1907, by being struck by a train at the Back Bay Station in Boston. He was the son of Major Frank F.



Eastman, U.S.A., and of Susan Colby Eastman, and was born at Lawrence, Mass., on Oct. 7, 1881. He spent nearly a year in the Philippine Islands at Manila, where he was employed in the Quartermaster's Department. He entered the Institute in October, 1900, where he pursued the course in physics. He was prominent in the affairs of his class, being vice-president of it and a member of the editorial boards of the *Tech* and *Technique*. Shortly after his graduation in June, 1904, he accepted a position as assistant physicist in the Bureau of Standards at Washington. In December of that year he married Miss Charlotte Fuller, of Norwich, Conn. In October, 1905, he resigned his position at the bureau and returned to the Institute with the appointment of research associate in physical chemistry. In October, 1906, he was appointed instructor in physics and also Austin Fellow of the Institute. "He was a man of such clearness of mind, human sympathy, and interest in teaching," writes a correspondent, "that he made a most successful teacher. Moreover, his devotion to science and aptitude for research work justified the prediction that he would become a successful investigator. By his death the Institute therefore loses one of the most promising of the younger members of its staff." The funeral services were held at his home in Allston, Mass., Professors Goodwin, Wendell and Noyes and Mr. L. M. Emerson, '04, acting as pallbearers. He was interred at Norwich, Conn.

Mrs. Janie Seay Bryan, wife of Capt. Roger B. Bryan, U.S.A., retired, died at the home of her mother, Mrs. George W. Seay, on May 31, in Nashville, Tenn. Her death was a severe shock to her friends, and scarcely less so to her immediate relatives, who, until May 30, had no idea of the seriousness of her case. The immediate cause of death was peritonitis, following perforation of the stomach. A few weeks ago Mrs. Bryan left her home in San Diego, Cal., to be with her mother in Nashville during an operation to remove a cataract on her eye. Capt. and Mrs. Bryan had recently bought a new home in San Diego, Cal., which Mrs. Bryan looked forward to occupying on her return. Captain Bryan was in California at the time of her death, the apparently trifling character of the operation not requiring his presence. She is survived by a young son, Roger B., jr.; her mother, sister and one brother, Capt. Sam Seay, jr., 23d U.S. Inf. "Mrs. Bryan," writes a correspondent, "was a woman of unusual culture, and after completing her education at Ward Seminary she went to New York to study music. She was an accomplished violinist, and was prominent in the local musical set. She was also a leading member of Cumberland Chapter, D.A.R."

Alfred Lee Tyler, one of the founders of the town of Anniston, Ala., who died in New York city, June 2 at the Waldorf-Astoria, was the son of Gen. Daniel Tyler, who was graduated from West Point in 1819, and resigned from the Army in 1835. He was one of the oldest members of the Union League and Manhattan clubs. General Tyler died in 1882.

General Billot, ex-Minister of War, of France, is dead. He distinguished himself during the Franco-Prussian War, especially at the battle of Cluse, Feb. 1, 1871, where, while in command of the 18th Corps of the Army of the East, he fought so gallantly that he succeeded in enabling the army of General Clinchant to enter Switzerland with its arms and baggage.

Mrs. James Harris Andrews, of Biddeford, Me., mother of the wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, U.S.N., died at West Buxton, Me., May 23, 1907. Mrs. Moody is now at the home of the parents of Lieutenant Moody, at 260 Elm street, Biddeford, Me., where she will spend the summer, while the lieutenant is at sea upon the U.S.S. *Olympia* during the practice cruise of the midshipmen.

Col. Andrew A. Bremner, the oldest ex-commander of the 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., serving from 1845-49, died June 6 at his home, Manhasset, L.I. He came from a family of soldiers. His grandfather fought in the French and Indian war. Colonel Bremner was connected with military organizations from the time of his twentieth birthday. He was born Dec. 31, 1812, and was therefore in the ninety-fifth year of his age.

#### PERSONALS.

Gen. and Mrs. George P. Borden have taken apartments at No. 330 West 95th street, New York city.

"Recently" is a relative term which cannot be exactly defined, but it can hardly be considered as correctly applied to the promotion to his present rank of Lieut. Col. W. H. Miller, Deputy Q.M. General, U.S.A., which dates from Aug. 15, 1903.

In honor of the home coming of Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., a dinner was given at the Milwaukee Club Monday evening, June 3. The committee in charge were: James C. Jenkins, A. Ross Houston, Irving M. Bean and Gen. Charles King.

Capt. James D. Adams, U.S.N., who was recently relieved of the command of the Cruiser *Washington*, assumed his new duties of captain of the navy yard, New York, June 5, as the successor of Capt. E. D. Taussig, who has been transferred to the Navy Yard at League Island, Pa.

Gen. and Mrs. Frederick M. Sackett, of Providence, R. I., have issued cards for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Bessie Sackett, to Mr. Lauriston Hazard, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Hazard, in the First Congregational church on June 18. Paym. Franklin P. Sackett, U.S.N., is a brother of the bride.

Twelve or more blood relatives of the late Capt. James H. Hooker, of Irondequoit, N.Y., have engaged in a contest with the United States and the city of Galesburg, Ill., for the \$200,000 estate of the veteran, on the offer for probate of a will dated February 9, 1904, giving the soldier's property for the establishment of a military college at Galesburg.

In the Memorial Day services at the Temple Baptist church, Los Angeles, Cal., May 30, under the auspices of the United Spanish War Veterans, the United Confederate Veterans of both Camp 770 and Camp Sam Davis, Robert E. Lee Chapter, Wade Hampton Chapter and Los Angeles Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and individual members of many other organizations attended. Before preaching the sermon, Rev. Robert J. Burdette paid a feeling tribute to Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, U.S.A., who was present.

The Leslie of May 30 contains the following illustrations: The Naval Academy's first crew ever allowed to row at Poughkeepsie; West Point cadets at vigorous polo practice on the Parade Grounds; "The Army Team," West Point's representatives on the diamond; Decoration Day in China. American naval sailors bearing flowers to Happy Valley, Hong Kong, to adorn the graves of men of the Navy; a tribute to heroes who perished at sea. Boat laden with flowers set adrift by G.A.R. men at Easton, Pa., on the Delaware River, and swept out into the ocean.

Medical Inspector J. C. Wise, U.S.N., left New York June 1, for London, where he will remain about a month.

Naval Constructor and Mrs. Zahn have taken a cottage near Warrenton, Va., where they will spend the summer.

Major Kunishige Tanaka, military attaché of the Japanese embassy at Washington, has leased an apartment at the Portland.

Admiral W. S. Schley, U.S.N., will deliver the commencement address at the Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Md., June 11.

The President has decided to appoint Gen. William V. McMacken, of the Ohio National Guard, as collector of Internal Revenue at Toledo.

Comdr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Irwin, U.S.N., retired, have closed their house at Washington, D. C. and have gone to their summer place at Oesterville, Mass.

Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, has been selected as presiding officer for District of Columbia day at the Jamestown Exposition.

Mrs. W. C. Wren, wife of Capt. W. C. Wren, Quartermaster's Dept., U.S.A., has taken a cottage at Ottawa Beach, Mich., where she and her two daughters will spend the summer.

Brig. Gen. Butler D. Price, U.S.A., and Mrs. Price, who have spent the winter and spring in Washington, D.C., left the city June 1 and are at "The Rocks," Highland Falls-on-the-Hudson, N.Y.

Col. Chas. S. Bromwell, U.S.A., now superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds at Washington, will be detailed as military attaché to Athens, Greece, next winter. The appointment will be temporary to provide for representation during the maneuvers of the Greek army.

Lieut. M. C. De Carvalho, of the Brazilian Artillery Corps, who has been sent by his government to assist Colonel Pederneras in his work of buying material for founding a smokeless powder plant in Brazil, has arrived in Washington and is with his superior officer at the Connecticut.

Miss Helen Dent Wrenshall, of Washington, Pa., and Chaffee Grant, of San Diego, Cal., grandson of Gen. U. S. Grant, were married at the home of the bride's mother in the above city June 5. The Rev. Father John J. Faughnan, of the Catholic Church of the Immaculate Conception, officiated. Following an eastern trip they will live in California.

Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford gave a dinner in their house, No. 13 West Twelfth street, New York city, June 3, in compliment to Rear Admiral Joseph B. Coghlan, U.S.N. and Mrs. Coghlan. Among the guests were Major General and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant, Major General and Mrs. Henry C. Corbin, U.S.A., the Japanese Consul General and Mme. Koike, Lieut. and Mrs. Robert W. Henderson, U.S.N., and Lieut. N. E. Wood, U.S.A.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D. C., during the week ending June 5, 1907 were the following: Lieut. T. L. Johnson, U.S.N., and Mrs. Johnson, Rear Admiral A. S. Crowninshield, Comdr. J. E. Craven, and Paym. L. N. Wertenbaker, U.S.N., Major W. P. Van Ness, U.S.A., Capt. P. Garst, U.S.N., Comdr. T. C. Fenton, U.S.N., Capt. E. A. Hickman, U.S.A., Capt. R. R. Ingersoll, and Pay Inspector T. S. Jewett, U.S.N., Lieut. W. J. Buttgenbach, U.S.A., Ensign A. C. Pickens, U.S.N., Capt. J. A. Woodruff, and Col. Frank Baker, U.S.A.

Through the courtesy of Capt. Wm. L. Willey, senior staff officer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Massachusetts, Col. Wm. F. Morris, Major John J. Byrne, Surg. Major Wm. S. Cherry, Capt. John M. Thompson, Surg. Capt. F. M. Dearborn, Adj. Frank D. Tansley, Q.M. Nelson M. Patterson, 1st Lieut. Rufus G. Shirley and 2d Lieut. John S. Cooper, of the 9th Regiment Infantry, N.G.N.Y., were invited and attended the 269th anniversary ceremonies of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in Boston, Mass., June 3, and enjoyed the hospitality of this ancient organization during their entire stay in the city of Boston.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt on June 3, entertained at luncheon at the White House the commandants of the French and Dutch squadrons anchored at Hampton Roads. Rear Admiral Thierry, his chief of staff, Commander Preaubert, of the French ships, and accompanied by the French Ambassador, and Baron van Aschbeck, of the Dutch ship *Gelderland*, escorted by the Netherlands Minister, Jonkherr van Swinderen. Other guests included Mr. Root, Secretary of State; Mr. Metcalf, Secretary of the Navy; the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand; the French chief of staff, Commander Preaubert; the Minister from the Netherlands, Jonkherr van Swinderen; Rear Admiral W. H. Brownson and Lieut. Comdr. Albert L. Key, U.S.N.

Chaplain Andrew C. Murphy, 7th U.S. Cav., arranged an enjoyable entertainment at Camp McGrath, Batangas, P.I., on March 16 as a testimonial of high esteem and appreciation the 7th Cavalry feels for the athletes who won honors at the recent division athletic meet and to pay tribute to the memory of St. Patrick. The entertainment was held in one of the new barracks, which was comfortably fitted out for the occasion. Professor Brockenbush, director of the 7th Cavalry band, furnished the music by a select orchestra under his direction. Special seats were reserved for the officers and athletes. Col. and Mrs. Morton occupied seats in the front row and took active part in the program. Chaplain Murphy spoke in the most glowing terms of "Our Athletes," assuring them of the regiment's high appreciation of their brilliant victories. What proved to be one of the most enjoyable features, and one the officers, as well as the men, waited with the greatest anticipation to hear, was the concise and instructive talk made by Capt. S. R. H. Tompkins, 7th Cavalry on "Our Regiment."

President Roosevelt on May 31 visited the Michigan Agricultural College near Lansing, and witnessed a parade of the battalion of college cadets, consisting of five companies under the command of Capt. F. W. Fuger, U.S.A. More than 400 thoroughly drilled young men now make up the battalion, which had its real inception in 1884 with a company of about seventy-five. Aside from the five companies there are a hospital corps and a fine band of twenty-five pieces. President Roosevelt personally complimented Captain Fuger on their good appearance.

Captain Fuger has been detailed at the M.A.C. since September, 1905, and under him the cadets have reached a high standard of military excellence. In his work he has been assisted by the student captains and other officers. F. C. Tenkonohy, senior colorbearer of the battalion, during the Spanish-American disturbance, was in the U.S. Marine Corps. He fought in one of the hottest battles of 1898 at Guantanamo and was mixed up in numerous skirmishes. He is now a student at the M.A.C. The battalion was inspected recently by Captain Penn, U.S.A., who spoke very highly of the military department and said the organization stood well in the front rank of America's college cadets.

Comdr. J. M. Robinson, U.S.N., and family are at the Bay View, Jamestown, R.I.

Capt. Charles Laird, U.S.N., was grand marshal of the Memorial Day parade in Norfolk, Va., on May 30.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th U.S. Inf., on April 5, at Camp Keithley, Mindanao.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. Converse and the Misses Converse left Washington, D.C., June 4, for their summer home in Vermont.

Guests at The Breslin Hotel, Broadway and 29th street, New York city, during the past week included the following: Lieut. O. V. Kean, U.S.A.; Capt. George H. Shelton, U.S.A.; Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N.

Capt. Edward Carpenter, C.A., Fort Totten, N.Y., was in Camden, N.J., June 6, for the purpose of addressing officers of the National Guard of New Jersey, in regard to their duties as Coast Artillery reserves and supports.

Dr. S. M. DeLoffre, U.S.A., accompanied by Mrs. DeLoffre, is spending a two months' sick leave in Japan. Dr. DeLoffre is suffering from tropical dysentery, which he contracted in the field in Leyte, P.I., some months ago.

Guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, during the week ending May 31 included the following: Gen. Wm. Auman, U.S.A.; Civil Engr. Fred R. Harris, U.S.N.; Lieut. Walter J. Buttgenbach, U.S.A.; Capt. F. B. Shaw, U.S.A., and Comdr. Alfred Reynolds, U.S.A.

The Memorial Day parade in Brooklyn, N.Y., was reviewed at the Soldiers and Sailors Arch at Prospect Park by Capt. Edward D. Taussig, U.S.N., in place of Rear Admiral Coghlan, who was unavoidably absent. Captain Taussig was accompanied by Lieut. J. G. Church, Paymaster H. T. Mayo and Ensign J. C. Sweeney.

Rear Admiral and Mrs. P. F. Harrington, U.S.N., entertained at dinner on board the U.S.S. *Brooklyn* at Norfolk. Covers were laid for twelve and the guests were: Capt. and Mrs. Albert Mertz, Capt. and Mrs. W. C. Cowles, Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Milligan, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Dickson, U.S.N., and Comdr. and Mrs. G. B. Ransom.

A detachment of cadets numbering forty-six from the Westworth Military Academy, Lexington, Mo., returning from the Jamestown Exposition, spent the day in Washington at the Ebbitt House, Saturday, June 1. The cadet officers, accompanied by their commandant, Capt. Edwin A. Hickman, 1st U.S. Cavalry, paid an official call on Gen. J. F. Bell at the War Department building during the forenoon.

A dinner was tendered to Comdr. F. F. Fletcher, U.S.N., at Hotel Astor, New York city, on May 31, by the former crew of the U.S.S. *Kanawha*, among those present being Messrs. John R. Buchan, Carl Fulda, E. A. Skehan, F. W. Penn, F. T. Anderson, G. W. Peppard, W. T. Corbett. The *Kanawha*, which was manned by men from the 2d Battalion, N.M., S.N.Y., did duty in Cuban waters during the late war.

Mr. Harry Keenan, who has been furnishing the Philadelphia Bulletin with a sketch of "Fighting Bill Beresford" is accused by the English papers of mixing up the brothers Beresford. "Certainly," says the Army and Navy Gazette, "we do not believe that any English journalist could exhibit such crass ignorance in regard to the personality and record of any officer of the United States Navy. Apparently Mr. Keenan has mixed up the alleged histories of three, if not four brothers, but it would puzzle the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to extract fact from fiction and fitly distribute it."

Leslie's says: "Evidently a first-class baseball player was lost to fame when Justice Harlan, of the United States Supreme Court, took to mere law instead of sport. At a shad-bake given by the Washington Bar Association at Marshall Hall, Md., lately, the Justice, although seventy-four years old, took an active part in a baseball contest and won it for his team. The score was a tie, and the umpire had called two strikes and three balls, when Justice Harlan struck the ball to deep center, and before it could be recovered made a home run. The Justice sprinted from base to base with remarkable speed, arousing the 'fans' to wild enthusiasm."

Mrs. Roswell D. Hitchcock gave a reception in the Seymour, No. 44 West Forty-fifth street, New York city, June 3, for the officers of the Italian flagship, the cruiser *Varese*, and the Brazilian battleship *Richelieu*, now anchored in the North River. The hostess, wearing a gown of cream lace over cream satin, profusely trimmed with iridescent spangles, was assisted in receiving by Mrs. William A. Perry and Gertrude Leslie, of Lakewood, N. J. Among those invited were many of the officers from Governors Island and the navy yard and included Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant and General and Mrs. Corbin.

Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., commandant of the Second Naval District, returned to his headquarters, the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., May 31, from his tour of duty in the south and as soon as his flag had been hoisted at the station the Chilean cruiser *Zenteno* and German cruiser *Bremen* saluted in his honor. During the morning both Captain Wilson of the *Zenteno* and Captain Alberts of the *Bremen* visited the station to pay their respects to Admiral Merrell. A luncheon was given aboard the *Bremen* in honor of the Admiral on June 1 and he was accompanied by Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, president of the Naval War College and Superintendent of the Naval Training Station, and Capt. Frank E. Sawyer, commanding the Training School.

Commenting on the good record of Col. Frederick A. Smith, 8th Inf., the Manila Times says: "His personal efforts have done more to bring order out of the chaotic condition of things in Samar and Leyte than any other officer of the Army. The system that Colonel Smith has established for field operations in both of these islands has had the effect of driving the recalcitrant mountain people into the arms of the civil government officials. An officer of the highest and best type, Colonel Smith has worked hand in hand with the civil authorities. In actual field service Colonel Smith is the only officer of the Army of field officer's rank, who has performed any task out of the ordinary during the past year and his work has been extraordinary to the very last degree."

Gen. C. A. Woodruff, U.S.A., who has delivered a number of addresses in Alameda, Cal., all of which were of exceptional interest and strength, was again the guest of Alameda on the night of May 21, when he spoke on "Reminiscences of Army Life" before the Men's Club of the Presbyterian church. The General's popularity grows with each added appearance and the many persons who listened to his talk declared it to be the finest of the several able addresses he has delivered in Alameda. General Woodruff prefaced his talk by several bright stories and the audience was in perfect sympathy with him, as he told of experiences during the Civil War, the Indian campaigns, life on the frontier, and in the Philippines. He also took occasion to comment on the value of the cautions at military posts, and the detrimental results which have followed its abolition.



A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N., at Winchester, Va., May 26.

Capt. and Mrs. Albert Mertz announce the engagement of their daughter, Selma, to Lieut. B. C. Allen, U.S.N.

A daughter, Frances, was born to the wife of Capt. F. E. Hopkins, Field Art., U.S.A., at Fort Greble, R.I., May 30.

Mrs. Alexander S. Williams, wife of Captain Williams, U.S.M.C., has returned to New York city from Washington.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., U.S. Revenue Cutter Service, at Santurce, P.R., May 18.

Gen. C. W. Raymond, U.S.A., retired, and Mrs. Raymond have left Washington for New York, where they will be for the next few weeks.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Comdr. John F. Parker, U.S.N., is now at Newport, R.I., for the summer, where Commander Parker is on duty at the War College.

Mrs. Baird, widow of the late Brig. Gen. George W. Baird, U.S.A., is residing with her daughter, Mrs. Geo. D. Holmes at 22 Waterbury Road, Montclair, N. J.

Mrs. Webster, wife of Lieut. Charles Webster, U.S.N., has left Norfolk, Va., where she has been visiting her family, and gone to League Island, Pa., to join her husband.

Gen. and Mrs. Wallace F. Randolph, U.S.A., and the Misses Randolph will remain in Washington, D.C., until July 1, when they will go to York Harbor, Me., for the summer.

Lieut. W. H. Carpenter, U.S.A.; Capt. R. C. Foy, 10th U.S. Cav. and Lieut. F. A. Pope, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., sailed from New York June 1, for Europe on the American liner St. Paul.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer, U.S.N., left Washington this week, and with her small daughter will visit her mother, Mrs. Charles L. Poor, at her country place at Skaneateles, N.Y.

Mrs. John P. Story will go to Belgium this summer to join her daughter, the Countess de Buisseret, whose husband is Minister at Tangier, but who spends her summers at the family home near Antwerp.

Among the guests at the New Grand Hotel, New York city, this week, were the following: Major Charles Byrne, U.S.A.; Major E. H. Schoeffel, U.S.A.; Paymr. H. T. B. Harris, U.S.N., and Col. J. T. Van Orsdale, U.S.A.

Mr. W. W. Cryder, of New York, who had been visiting Comdr. and Mrs. H. M. Hodges on Lake Como, Italy, has returned to London. Comdr. and Mrs. Hodges have gone to Salomaggiore, where they will remain until the end of June.

Gen. and Mrs. Tilford have left for their summer home at Fisher's Island, after a visit of several months at Fort Riley, where their daughter, Mrs. Geo. H. Cameron, wife of Captain Cameron, U.S.A., and Capt. J. Dean Tilford, 2d Cav., are stationed.

The visiting French officers were escorted down to Annapolis June 6 by the Secretary of the Navy, who was accompanied by Mrs. Metcalf. Luncheon was served at the Academy by Rear Admiral J. H. Sands, U.S.N., and they returned to Washington early in the evening.

Mrs. Seaton Schroeder, wife of Captain Schroeder, U.S.N., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Moulton K. Johnson, at Norfolk, where Dr. Johnson, also of the Navy, is now stationed. Mrs. Schroeder and her daughters will leave June 18 for their summer home, at Jamestown, R.I.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Major James B. Aleshire, U.S.A., left Washington, D.C., on June 5 to visit Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, U.S.A., at Fort Monroe, Va., who are giving a house party during the encampment of the West Point cadets at the Jamestown Exposition.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Cruse, U.S.A., will be away from station in Omaha during the month of June. During this time they will visit their niece, wife of Capt. W. H. Raymond, Coast Art., at Fort Monroe, and their two sons, James, who is midshipman on the battleship Georgia, and Fred, who is a first-classman at West Point. They will also be at West Point for the graduating exercises.

Miss Grace Allen, daughter of Gen. Charles J. Allen, U.S.A., and Mrs. Allen, is entertaining Miss Nash, of Houston, Tex., at her home in Washington, D.C. The latter has just returned from a two years' stay in Paris, where she gave her time to her musical studies. Miss Allen gave a luncheon June 5 for her guest and had at table to meet her Miss Clabaugh, Miss Scott, Miss Cary Crawford and Miss Sessions.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Albert L. Key have leased their house, 1717 I street, to Former Representative and Mrs. Burton Harrison for two years. Commander Key, who has been the President's naval aide for several seasons, will go to sea in a few months. Mrs. Key and her children may go to Europe, to join General and Mrs. Leonard Wood, the latter a sister of Mrs. Key. In the meantime, she will spend the summer in Tennessee with her children.

As the result of his inquiry into the "coat" incident at West Point on Easter Sunday, and the circumstances following it, Secretary Taft has withdrawn from Mrs. Elizabeth Fairfax Ayres the privilege of living on the West Point reservation, and a recommendation to that effect by the Superintendent of the Academy was approved by the Secretary. Mrs. Ayres had, however, previously gone West to join her husband on his return from the Philippines with his former regiment, the 8th Cavalry. Lieut. Colonel Ayres is now stationed at Fort Walla Walla. He has a six months' leave and is said to be coming East to adjust the reported difficulty outside of official channels.

The Norfolk, Va., Pilot says: "For distinguished patriotic action in causing by his example an American audience of twelve hundred people to rise to their feet and stand at attention during the rendering of 'The Star Spangled Banner' at the 'Warpath Review' in the Academy of Music, Norfolk, Friday night, May 17, Col. Philip Reade, of the 23d U.S. Infantry, now in camp at Camp Capt. John Smith, has been elected the first honorary member of the Exposition Press Agents' Association. In this way the newspaper men connected with the Jamestown Exposition have emphasized the need of a more formal display of patriotism in the audiences throughout the country when the national anthem is played. 'The Warpath Review' was a success in more ways than one, but it will live in memory perhaps more strongly for the incident referred to above when the white-haired colonel of a regular foot regiment stood up in a box at the theater and the entire audience without exception respectfully followed his lead."

While visiting her son, Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, quartermaster at Fort Monroe, Mrs. J. C. Kelton, of Wash-

ington, D.C., established an additional department where the telegraphic code book, prepared by the Woman's Army and Navy League for the use of officers and men and their families can be obtained, namely at the Y.M.C.A. building at Fort Monroe, Va. During the protracted presence in Hampton Roads of so many warships and of the additional troops stationed at the Exposition grounds, as well as the fact that Army and Navy families are constantly passing through Newport News and Fort Monroe on their way to and from Cuba, the possibility of obtaining these code books without delay will be appreciated. During the twelve years that Mrs. Kelton has personally attended to the filling of orders for the League's code book the request, "Please send by return mail," has been the closing sentence of every written order. If it can be arranged to have telegraphic code books for sale at all Army and Navy Y.M.C.A. rooms or camps, due notice will be given. The profit on these codes goes to help on the national work of the Woman's Army and Navy League for enlisted men.

The War Department on Wednesday, June 5, bought of Leo Stevens of New York for \$1,200 the large war balloon in which the day before Capt. Charles DeF. Chandler, of the Signal Corps; J. C. McCoy, and Leo Stevens made a most successful flight from Washington to Linglestown, nine miles northeast of Harrisburg, Pa., the distance of 140 miles being covered in four hours and thirty minutes. The trip was made to test the construction of the balloon, which proved satisfactory in every respect. The start was made when a high wind was blowing at the surface of the earth. It was all forty men could do to hold the big bag until it was determined that the gas had ascensional force sufficient for the flight. Gen. James Allen, Chief Signal Officer; Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Quartermaster General, and Captain Lake, the inventor of the Lake submarine, were present at 12th and M streets, southeast, Washington, when the balloon was let off. The basket struck a post and an accident was narrowly averted by the quick casting of ballast. Twenty-three bags of forty pounds each were carried and the height of the balloon was regulated from time to time by throwing over, until at the landing five bags were left. The early part of the journey was made in bright sunlight and Captain Chandler was able to take several photographs. "We could tell but little of the geography of the country over which we passed," said Captain Chandler. "We saw the fields and woods rushing past under us and knew we were moving at a rapid pace. The temperature was all the time pleasant. There was not a single mishap and we enjoyed the whole trip. Some of the time we were in the clouds. Our average height above the earth was 4,500 feet, and two or three times we went as high as a mile and a half. We landed in a bright green field of oats on the farm of Adam Schmelzer, at Linglestown, at a quarter of six o'clock, four hours and a-half after we started. We were back in Washington at 4 o'clock the following morning." Captain Chandler will make a report to the Chief Signal Officer on his journey. It is not likely that the government will buy any more balloons as large as this one, which is 54 feet in diameter and holds 78,000 feet of gas. The policy is to procure several smaller ones that may be used as captive balloons for Signal Corps operations. The material is balloon cotton made in France. The experience usually in starting has suggested the contrivance of a balloon house in which the bag may be inflated until ready for the flight and then released so that no injury can be risked.

## THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.  
Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.  
Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O. JUNE 6, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Leave for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, C.A.

So much of Par. 23, S.O. No. 115, as relates to 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Koch, C.A., is revoked.

The resignation of 1st Lieut. Robert C. Corliss, P.S., has been accepted, to take effect July 15.

Major Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., to join his regiment upon the expiration of the leave granted to him June 6.

Leave for three months, to take effect between June 20 and 30, is granted Col. George S. Anderson, General Staff.

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major John T. French, jr., Q.M.

First Lieut. Oscar S. Lusk, 12th Cav., will proceed to Fort Bayard for treatment.

Leave for three months is granted Major Wendell L. Simpson, 19th Inf., to take effect upon arrival of 19th Infantry in United States.

G.O. 96, APRIL 25, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order, which relates to changes in Army Regulations, was published in our issue of June 1, page 1105.

G.O. 117, MAY 29, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order, which amends Army Regulations, will be found on Page 1130 of this issue.

G.O. 118, MAY 31, 1907, WAR DEPT.

This order, which relates to the Field Artillery organization, was published in our issue of May 18, page 1044.

G.O. 119, JUNE 1, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Par. 496, Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U.S.A. (Provisional), is amended to read as follows:

496. The authorized gun commanders will be permanently appointed by selection from the sergeants by the battery commander.

They will have the charge and care of the guns and emplacements at all times, both during and after drill hours.

II. Par. 500, Drill Regulations for Coast Artillery, U.S.A. (Provisional), is rescinded.

III. Par. 220, Army Transport Service Regulations, is amended to read as follows:

220. In all cases when practicable an embarkation order will be issued by proper authority designating the commanding officer of troops for the voyage; in the absence of such order the senior line officer authorized to sail on the transport will assume command of the troops embarked, and will be directly responsible for the discipline of his command.

All requests regarding the management of the ship, or complaint in reference thereto, shall be submitted by the commanding officer of troops to the transport quartermaster, who will be responsible for the proper conduct of the transport and the care and disposition of the passengers and freight on board until delivery at destination.

The commanding officer of troops will ascertain the names of the men under his command skilled in lowering, clearing from the ship, and handling the boats. He will have all such men report to the master for assignment to such boats as he may consider necessary.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:  
WILLIAM P. DUVALLE, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

G.O. 121, JUNE 3, 1907, WAR DEPT.

Announces the following officers as the members of the Joint Board appointed by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy in an order dated July 17, 1903, published in G.O. No. 107, July 20, 1903, H.Q.A., A.G.O.:

Army.—Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, General Staff; Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery; Lieut. Col. William W. Wether- spoon, General Staff.

Navy.—The Admiral of the Navy, George Dewey; Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Capt. Richard Wainwright, Capt. William J. Barnette.

G.O. 26, MAY 25, 1907, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

First Lieut. Richard P. Rifenberck, jr., 29th Inf., and 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 4th Inf., are relieved from duty as aides on the personal staff of the undersigned, in view of his retirement from active service this date.

Having reached the statutory age of retirement, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of this department.

CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 27, MAY 25, 1907, DEPT. OF COLORADO.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of this department.

B. C. LOCKWOOD, Col., 29th Inf.

G.O. 34, JUNE 1, 1907, DEPT. OF THE GULF.

First Lieut. Archibald F. Commisky, 7th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the department, representative for department athletics, and will assume command of the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters, relieving 1st Lieut. George P. Tyner, 2d Cav., aide-de-camp.

G.O. 37, MAY 29, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

In compliance with G.O. No. 112, c.s., W.D., the following movements of troops are ordered:

Lieut. Col. Cunliffe H. Murray, Veterinarian John H. Gould, and the 1st Squadron, 11th Cav., will proceed by rail from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., leaving Fort Des Moines upon arrival at that post of headquarters, band, and 1st Squadron, 2d Cav.

The 2d Squadron, 2d Cav., and 1st Squadron, 13th Cav., will proceed by marching from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and Fort Sheridan, Ill., respectively, leaving Fort Riley upon arrival at that post of the 7th Cav., the heavy baggage to be transported by rail.

Enlisted men of these squadrons in excess of sixty-five per troop will be listed for transfer to incoming troops. The lists will include corporals in excess of the authorized number per troop.

G.O. 38, MAY 30, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Pursuant to the requirements of G.O. No. 113, c.s., W.D., the undersigned relinquishes command of the Department of the Missouri.

E. D. THOMAS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 39, MAY 30, 1907, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Under the provisions of Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Missouri.

E. S. GODFREY, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 16, MAY 29, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Col. George F. Chase, I.G., having reported, is announced as inspector general, Northern Division.

G.O. 17, MAY 31, 1907, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Major Frederick W. Shibley, 2d Cav., A.A.G., in addition to his present duties, is detailed as inspector of small arms practice, Northern Division, relieving Capt. George H. Shields, jr., 3d Inf., aide-de-camp.

By command of Major General Greely:

GEORGE A. DODD, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

G.O. 11, MAY 27, 1907, PACIFIC DIVISION.

Major John Biddle, C.E., having reported at these headquarters, is announced as chief engineer officer of the division, relieving Major William W. Harts, C.E., of that duty.

Capt. Edwin C. Long, C.A., recently promoted, is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Captain Long will remain on duty at these headquarters as inspector of small arms practice until the termination of the present target season.

G.O. 11, MAY 25, 1907, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

On account of retirement from active service, the undersigned hereby relinquishes command of the Southwestern Division.

CONSTANT WILLIAMS, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 12, MAY 25, 1907, SOUTHWESTERN DIV.

Under Par. 193, A.R., the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Southwestern Division.

ALBERT L. MYER, Brig. Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 12, APRIL 22, 1907, PHILIPPINES DIV.

In accordance with instructions contained in cablegrams of March 23 and April 18, 1907, from the War Department, so much of G.O. No. 6, March 14, 1907, these headquarters, as relates to the movement of the 19th and 25th Regiments of Infantry, is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor: May.—The 1st Battalion, 19th Inf., will proceed to Manila and embark on the transport Sherman, on or before May 8, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route to Fort Bliss, Texas, for station.

June.—The headquarters, band, and eight companies of the 19th Infantry will proceed to Manila and embark on the transport Buford on or before June 8, and proceed to San Francisco, Cal., en route to stations as follows: Headquarters and band to Fort Bliss, Texas; the 2d Battalion to Fort McIntosh, Texas; the 3d Battalion to Fort Reno, Oklahoma.

The 25th Infantry is being held in the United States by direction of the President, and the date of its arrival in this division cannot now be determined.

G.O. 27, APRIL 15, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., is, at his own request, relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, and as assistant to the adjutant general, and in charge of the detachment of enlisted men, these headquarters, and will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, and report to his regimental commander for duty.

Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 8th Cav., aide-de-camp, in addition to his other duties, will assume command of the detachment of enlisted men, these headquarters, relieving Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav.

By command of Major General Weston:

WILLIAM LASSITER, A.G.

G.O. 29, APRIL 20, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

This order publishes the proceedings of the G.C.M., of which Col. J. H. Dorst, 3d Cav., was president, and Capt. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., was judge advocate, for the trial of Capt. Reginald E. McNally, 8th Cav., who was charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

There were four specifications under the charge, which alleged that the lieutenant was intoxicated in public, and that he furnished intoxicating drinks to enlisted men, etc.

He was found "not guilty" of all the specifications, and of the charge, and was acquitted.

Major General Weston, the reviewing authority, approved the acquittal.

G.O. 31, APRIL 27, 1907, DEPT. OF LUZON.

Capt. Harry F. Rethers, 9th Inf., now at the Cuartel de Espana, Manila, will report at these headquarters for duty as aide-de-camp to the commanding general, with station in Manila.

By command of Major General Weston:

WILLIAM LASSITER, A.G.

G.O. 7, MARCH 28, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.

First Lieut. Henry A. Bell, 15th Inf., is announced as chief signal officer, Department of Mindanao, temporarily relieving



Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, to enable the latter officer to take advantage of the leave granted.

**G.O. 8, APRIL 11, 1907, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.**  
During the absence of 2d Lieut. James A. Shannon, 7th Cav., A.D.C., 1st Lieut. Arthur Poillon, 14th Cav., A.D.C., will take charge of the office and perform the duties of inspector of small arms practice of the department. Lieutenant Poillon will also command the detachment of enlisted men at these headquarters.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:  
CHASE W. KENNEDY, A.G.

**G.O. 27, APRIL 15, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.**  
I. First Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., is announced as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. A. L. Mills, U.S.A., commanding.

II. First Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty as inspector of small arms practice of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., aide-de-camp.

III. First Lieut. Francis W. Clark, A.C., aide-de-camp, is assigned to duty as engineer officer of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:  
JAMES B. ERWIN, Major, I.G., A.A.G.

**G.O. 29, APRIL 21, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.**  
Major Arthur W. Yates, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to duty as chief Q.M. of the department, relieving 1st Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf.

First Lieut. Ralph B. Lister, 1st Inf., will be relieved from duty as deputy Q.M., and assigned to duty as assistant to the chief Q.M. of the department at the close of the current quarter (June 30, 1907).

**G.O. 30, APRIL 29, 1907, DEPT. OF VISAYAS.**  
In order that he may comply with Par. 2, S.O. No. 83, c.s., Philippines Division, directing his return to the United States, Capt. Daniel J. Carr, Signal Corps, is relieved from duty as chief signal officer of the department.

By command of Brigadier General Mills:  
WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, Major, 16th Inf., A.A.G.

#### GENERAL STAFF.

Sick leave for one month and fifteen days is granted Capt. Sherwood A. Cheney, Gen. Staff, (June 3, W.D.).

Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, Gen. Staff, is relieved from duty as a member of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1907, and is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., to take effect that date. (June 1, W.D.).

Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, vice Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff, for service only during the absence of Major General Bell, who will continue as a member of the board whenever present for duty. (June 4, W.D.).

Major Carroll A. Devo, General Staff, is detailed as a member of the inter-departmental board to consider the subject of land boundaries and privileges desired by the different executive departments, and will report to Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, U.S.N., president of the board, for such duty as may be required of him. (June 4, W.D.).

Leave for two months and ten days, to take effect on or about June 8, 1907, is granted Capt. Ulysses G. McAlexander, General Staff. (June 4, W.D.).

#### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. H. E. Robinson, A.G., to take effect on or about June 5, 1907. (June 3, A.D.).

Leave for twenty days, to take effect June 5, 1907, is granted Major Sidney S. Jordan, A.G. (June 3, W.D.).

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the station and duties of inspectors general are ordered: Col. John L. Chamberlain from duty as inspector general of the Department of California, Aug. 1, 1907, to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as inspector general. Lieut. Col. George L. Anderson will report in person on Aug. 1, 1907, to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as inspector general of that department. He will also report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty as inspector general of that department, retaining station at San Francisco. (June 3, W.D.).

The operation of so much of Par. 2, S.O. No. 109, May 9, 1907, W.D., as relates to Major Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G., is suspended. (June 5, W.D.).

Major Loyd S. McCormick, I.G., is temporarily relieved from duty in the office of the inspector general, and will proceed to Omaha, Neb., on June 30, 1907, for temporary duty as inspector general, and upon his relief from that duty by Major Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G., will return to his proper station in Washington. (June 5, W.D.).

#### QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Q.M., will proceed to Wilmington, Del., for the purpose of witnessing the trial trip of the steamer Rowell, recently constructed for the Quartermaster's Department. (May 31, W.D.).

Capt. George A. Nugent, Q.M., is relieved from further temporary duty in this division, and will return to his station in the United States. (April 13, Phil. D.).

Capt. Edward A. Shuttleworth, Q.M., is relieved from detail in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect June 2, 1907. (June 1, W.D.).

Lieut. Col. Frederick von Schrader, deputy Q.M.G., will proceed to Newport News, Va., and temporarily assume the duties of depot Q.M. and general superintendent, Army Transport Service, at that place, during the absence of Major Gonzales B. Bingham, Q.M., and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. (June 1, W.D.).

Post Q.M. Sergt. William C. Grindley, now at Placetas, Province of Santa Clara, will be sent via New Orleans, La., to the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (May 28, A.C.P.).

Post Q.M. Sergt. Warren A. Butler, Fort Sheridan, will be sent to Fort Wood for duty. (May 31, W.D.).

Post Q.M. Sergt. Albert H. Kratake from duty at Camp Keithley, Mind., and will be sent to Post of Parang, Mind., for duty. (April 22, Phil. D.).

So much of Par. 16, S.O. 30, W.D., Feb. 5, 1907, relating to Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Rau, as directs that he be returned to his proper station, is revoked. (June 3, W.D.).

Post Q.M. Sergt. George H. Rau, now at Fort Washakie, will accompany 1st Lieut. Channing E. Delaplaine, 11th Inf., to Fort D. A. Russell, for the purpose of assisting him in closing his accounts. Sergeant Rau will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco for transportation to Manila on the transport leaving about July 5, 1907. (June 3, W.D.).

Post Coms. Sergt. Clarence L. Goff (appointed May 31, 1907, from battalion sergeant major, 18th Inf.), now at Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to St. Louis for duty. (May 31, W.D.).

Post Coms. Sergt. Charles A. Moberg from temporary duty at the depot commissary, and will proceed to Camp Keithley, Mind., for duty, relieving Post Coms. Sergt. James A. Morrow, who will be sent to Hilo, Hawaii, for duty. (April 20, Phil. D.).

Post Coms. Sergt. Sigmund Vogler, now sick in the Division Hospital, will be sent to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for further observation and treatment. (April 11, Phil. D.).

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Edgar A. Means, surg., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty. (April 13, Phil. D.).

First Lieut. George H. Scott, asst. surg., is detailed as a member of the Army retiring board at Denver, Colo., vice 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, asst. surg., relieved. (May 31, W.D.).

Major Marlborough C. Wyeth, surg., will proceed to the Philippine Islands on the first available transport sailing from San Francisco after his discharge from treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. (May 31, W.D.).

The following assistant surgeons are relieved from duty at the posts designated after their respective names, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this

order, and will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco and take transport to sail about Aug. 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands for duty: Capt. Samuel M. Waterhouse, Fort Worden; Capt. John A. Murrugh, Fort Mason; Capt. Carroll D. Buck, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; Capt. Louis Brechemin, jr., Fort Baker; Capt. Wilson T. Davidson, Fort D. A. Russell; Capt. Herbert M. Smith, Fort Apache, and Capt. James F. Hall, Fort Flagler. (June 3, W.D.).

So much of Par. 10, S.O. 115, May 16, 1907, W.D., as directs Contract Surg. William J. Enders to proceed to Fort Snelling for duty is revoked. Upon his relief from duty at Fort Morgan he will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Jay W. Grissinger, asst. surg., who will proceed to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for duty. (June 3, W.D.).

Dental Surg. William H. Chambers upon his arrival at San Francisco will proceed to West Point for duty. (June 3, W.D.).

Major Euclid B. Frick, surg., Guanajay, will report to the C.O., 3d Battalion of Engineers, Camp Columbia, in time to accompany that command on the transport scheduled to sail from Havana on June 7, 1907, to Newport News, Va., thence to Fort Leavenworth. Upon completion of this duty Major Frick will return to his proper station. (May 25, A.C.P.).

Leave for one month, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Lieut. Col. Blair D. Taylor, chief surg., A.C.P. (May 15, A.C.P.).

Contract Surg. William H. Smith will proceed to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (May 31, W.D.).

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Capt. William L. Little, asst. surg., to take effect at such time after Aug. 1, 1907, as his services can be spared. (May 24, A.C.P.).

Contract Surg. George Trotter-Tyler, now at Fort Jay, N.Y., will proceed to the target range, Creedmoor, L.I., by June 7, for temporary duty to relieve Contract Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett, who will return to his proper station, Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Contract Surgeon Trotter-Tyler will return to Fort Jay with the last command after completion of the target practice. (June 1, D.E.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Samuel E. Lambert, asst. surg., Fort Logan, Colo. (May 23, D. Colo.).

Contract Dental Surg. Ralph W. Wadell from duty at the Post of Parang, Mind., to the Post of Zamboanga, Mind., for duty. (March 28, D. Mind.).

First Lieut. Henry F. Pipes, asst. surg., from duty in this department and to take the transport sailing for the United States about April 15, 1907. (March 30, D. Mind.).

Contract Dental Surg. O. M. Sorber will proceed by the first available transportation to the Post of Zamboanga, for duty. (March 20, D. Mind.).

Contract Surg. Henry W. Eliot, now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, will report to 2d Lieut. William F. Robinson, jr., 8th Inf., for duty with his detachment in the Island of Negros. (April 29, D. Vis.).

Contract Surg. George F. Campbell, now at Naic, Cavite, will proceed to Aparri, Cagayan, for duty. (April 13, D. Luzon.).

First Lieut. William A. Wickles, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, for duty. (April 10, D. Luzon.).

Contract Surg. George P. Stallman will proceed to Dagami, Leyte, for duty. (April 23, D.V.).

Major Robert S. Woodson, surg., from sick in Division Hospital, to his proper station, Camp McGrath, Batangas. (April 27, D. Luzon.).

The following named sergeants of the Hospital Corps will proceed from the stations indicated to the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, June 10, for examination for promotion to the grade of sergeant first class, Hospital Corps: Bernhard Anderson, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; Joseph Geiger, Nels Rasmussen and Richard C. Roache, General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco; John W. Griffin, Presidio of San Francisco; John A. Gault, Yosemite National Park; John J. Lee, Fort McDowell; Robert R. Linden, Charles G. Manning and John E. Palmer, Presidio of Monterey; Alfred J. Norman, John H. White and George B. Yergay, Angel Island; Reuben D. Robertson, Fort Miley. (May 24, D. Cal.).

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Henry A. Shaw, surg.; 1st Lieut. James D. Fife, asst. surg., and 1st Lieut. Leon T. Le Wald, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Slocum, N.Y., at the call of the senior member for the physical examination of persons ordered to appear before the board. (June 2, W.D.).

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of Louis C. Duncan, asst. surg., with rank as captain from May 10, 1907, is announced. (June 4, W.D.).

The advancement from the grade of first lieutenant to that of captain of the following assistant surgeons, with rank as captain from June 2, 1907, is announced: William L. Keller and Charles C. Billingslea. (June 4, W.D.).

Contract Surg. Everett A. Anderson from duty in the Philippines, and will proceed on the transport to sail from Manila about Sept. 15, 1907, to San Francisco, for further orders. (June 4, W.D.).

Major Charles F. Kieffer, surg., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (June 5, W.D.).

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Charles W. Farr, asst. surg., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (June 5, W.D.).

Leave to and including June 29, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg. (June 5, W.D.).

Leave for three months is granted Contract Surg. Charles F. Kuhn, to take effect upon the withdrawal of troops from the Treadwell Mines, Alaska. (June 5, W.D.).

Contract Surg. John M. Hewitt from duty in the Philippines, and will sail from Manila, about Sept. 15, 1907, to San Francisco. (June 5, W.D.).

Sergt. First Class Hans Hoch, H.C., from further duty at Calapan, Mindoro, to Manila, for detached service at Masbate, Masbate. (April 26, D. Luzon.).

Sergt. First Class William F. Murphy, H.C., from duty at Camp Keithley, Mind., to Camp Overton, Mind., for duty, relieving Sergt. First Class John J. Connellan, H.C., who will be sent to Camp Keithley, Mind., for duty. (March 20, D. Mind.).

Sergt. First Class William H. Thomas, H.C., from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, and will be sent to the Post of Zamboanga, Mind., on the transport sailing on or about April 16, 1907, for duty as to the new identification methods and records only, relieving Sergt. Andrew J. Robinson, H.C., from such duty at that station. (April 12, Phil. D.).

Sergt. First Class Oscar A. Mansau, H.C., is relieved from duty at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and will be sent to Manila for duty. (April 16, Phil. D.).

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

The following assignments of officers of the Corps of Engineers, in addition to their other duties, are made to take effect June 30, 1907: Col. John G. D. Knight will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department; Lieut. Col. William H. Bisby will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the Lakes, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department; Major John Biddle will report in person to the commanding general, Department of California, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department; Lieut. Col. Solomon W. Roessler will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the Columbia, for duty as chief engineer officer of that department. (June 1, W.D.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about June 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Edward D. Ardery, C.E., Fort Mason. (May 24, D. Cal.).

Second Lieut. Fredric E. Humphreys, C.E., will proceed to Alvarez Station, Matanzas, for map work in that vicinity in connection with the revision of the military map of Island of Cuba. (May 25, A.C.P.).

Col. John G. D. Knight, C.E., is detailed as a member of the examining board at the Army building, New York city, to take effect June 4, 1907, vice Col. Amos Stickney, C.E., relieved from that date. (May 31, W.D.).

First Lieut. Warren T. Hannum, C.E., from further duty with the 2d Battalion of Engineers, in view of his detail by S.O. 110, May 11, 1907, A.C.P. (June 4, W.D.).

Major Edgar Jadin, C.E., will transfer to Capt. John C. Oakes, C.E., the duties in his charge, and will then proceed to Culebra, Canal Zone, Panama, for duty on the Isthmus. (June 4, W.D.).

First Lieut. Henry C. Jewett, C.E., is relieved from duty and station at Portland, Me., and upon the expiration of his present sick leave will proceed to Boston, take station at that place, and report in person to Major Edward Burr, C.E., for duty under his immediate orders. (June 4, W.D.).

So much of Par. 21, S.O. 113, May 14, 1907, W.D., as directs 1st Lieut. Mark Brooke, C.E., to report to the superintendent, U.S.M.A., Aug. 2, 1907, is amended so as to direct Lieutenant Brooke to report not later than Aug. 1, 1907. (June 5, W.D.).

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Ord. Sergt. Fred Geyer, Fort Ward, Wash., will be sent July 1, 1907, to Fort Williams, Me., to relieve Ord. Sergt. Frank Helm, who will be sent to Fort Ward, Wash., for duty. (June 3, W.D.).

Ord. Sergt. John E. Barnes, Jackson Barracks, La., will be sent to Fort Williams, Me., for duty. (May 31, W.D.).

Ord. Sergt. Thomas W. Jones (appointed May 27, 1907, from first sergeant, Co. H, 2d Inf.), now in the Philippines Islands, will report to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty, to relieve an ordnance sergeant whose tour of duty is nearly completed. Such sergeant will be sent to San Francisco, Cal. (June 4, W.D.).

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

First Lieut. Wiley P. Mangum, jr., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (May 31, W.D.).

First Lieut. William W. Bessell, Signal Corps, in addition to his other duties will assume charge of the Signal Corps general supply depot at Fort Wood, N.Y., on June 30, 1907, relieving 1st Lieut. John E. Hemphill, Signal Corps. (June 4, W.D.).

The leave granted Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, is extended to and including July 5, 1907. (June 4, W.D.).

The following promotions in the Signal Corps, U.S.A., made by the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, were announced on June 1: To be sergeant: Corp. Thomas P. Perkins to date June 1, 1907. To be corporals: First-class Pvt. Elmer Sinenen, John J. Mahoney, Fred A. Tait, Thomas J. Zimmerman, Adelbert W. Briggs, Frederick B. Rohr, Howard W. Bingham and James T. O'Kelly and Pvt. Frank J. Warren, to date June 1, 1907.

Sergt. Joseph T. Helvenston was on June 1 reduced to the grade of private on the recommendation of his company commander for misconduct while in charge of a wireless telegraph section.

First Class Sergt. Edwin L. Stewart, Signal Corps, will proceed to Sariaza, Tayabas, for station. (April 18, D. Luzon.).

First Class Sergt. John Young, Signal Corps, Oolob, Cebu, will be sent by first available transport to San Francisco for duty. (April 19, Phil. D.).

#### CAVALRY.

##### 1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, 1st Cav., to take effect upon his assignment to a regiment as a captain. (June 4, W.D.).

##### 2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Capt. John P. Wade, 2d Cav., Fort Riley, will proceed at the proper time to Fort Keogh, Mont., and report on June 18, 1907, to Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., at that post, for duty pertaining to the National Match. (May 25, D. Mo.).

##### 3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Sergt. Herman F. Hoppe, Troop I, 3d Cav., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 4, W.D.).

Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, will report at such time as his services can be spared from his present duties to Major Harry C. Benson, 14th Cav., Yosemite National Park, California, for temporary duty with his squadron. (June 5, W.D.).

##### 5TH CAVALRY.—COL. W. S. SCHUYLER.

The leave granted Capt. Wallace B. Seales, 5th Cav., is extended seven days. (May 23, D. Colo.).

##### 6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. William O. Reed, 6th Cav. (May 31, W.D.).

##### 7TH CAVALRY.—COL. F. K. WARD.

Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav., from duty as surveying officer, and will join his regiment for duty. (April 27, D. Luzon.).

Capt. George Williams, 7th Cav., now in Manila, will proceed to Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, for duty. (April 18, D. Luzon.).

Capt. Francis H. Beach, 7th Cav., now at Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, not later than May 5, 1907, for duty at that station. (April 18, D. Luzon.).

##### 8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

Second Lieut. Talbot Smith, 8th Cav., from further duty in the office of the judge advocate of the division, and will join his regiment. (April 13, Phil. D.).

Leave for two months, to take effect about July 6, 1907, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Guy S. Norvell, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (May 24, D. Mo.).

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. William A. McCain, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (May 24, D. Mo.).

Leave for one month is granted Col. Henry P. Kingsbury, 8th Cav., Fort Robinson. (May 23, D. Mo.).

Upon being relieved from command of Troop H, 8th Cav., by 1st Lieut. John T. Sayles, 8th Cav., 1st Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., will proceed to Fort Robinson for duty. (May 23, D. Mo.).

Major Charles G. Ayres, 8th Cav., from temporary duty at these headquarters, to take effect April 13, 1907, and will comply with orders from the W.D. transferring the 8th Cavalry to the United States. (April 11, D. Luzon.).

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about July 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Kinzie B. Edmunds, 8th Cav. (June 1, N.D.).

##### 9TH CAVALRY.—COL. P. S. BOMUS.

Second Lieut. Andrew W. Smith, 9th Cav., Fort Leavenworth, will proceed to San Francisco, to take transport to sail from that place about June 5, 1907, for the Philippine Islands. (May 22, D. Mo.).

First Lieut. Irvin L. Hunnaker, 9th Cav., now at Camp Stotsenburg, will proceed to Camp McGrath, Batangas, for duty. (April 13, D. Luzon.).

First Lieut. Irvin L. Hunnaker, 9th Cav., to remain on duty with the 3d Cavalry and accompany it from the Philippines to the United States, when he will report on arrival at San Francisco, to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (June 4, W.D.).

##### 10TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. A. AUGUR.

Capt. Ward B. Pershing, 10th Cav., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement from active service on June 1, 1907, under the provisions of Sec. 1251, R.S., is announced. (June 1, W.D.).

Second Lieuts. James S. Greene, 10th Cav., and Frederick W. Manley, 13th Inf., are detailed for field duty in connection with the progressive military map of the Philippine Islands. (April 29, D. Luzon.).

##### 11TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. PARKER.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 2d Lieut. Ralph M. Parker, 11th Cav., to take effect on or about June 15, 1907. (May 25, A.C.P.).

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted 1st Lieut. Edmond R. Tompkins, 11th Cav., to take effect on or about June 30, 1907. (May 24, A.C.P.).

##### 13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

First Lieut. A. H. Davidson, 13th Cav., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., and report not later than June 18, 1907, to Capt. William H. Hay, 10th Cav., for duty pertaining to the



selection of a team to represent the Cavalry arm of the Service in the National Match. (May 31, D.E.)  
 Leave for two months, effective on or about July 1, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Harry S. Berry, 13th Cav. (June 1, D.E.)  
 Capt. Benjamin B. Hyer, 13th Cav., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 1st Brigade, National Guard of Penn., to be held at Perkasie, Bucks county, Pa., July 6 to 13, 1907. (June 1, W.D.)

#### 14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

First Lieut. Kyle Rucker, 14th Cav., will proceed to San Francisco for duty at the military prison at Alcatraz Island. (May 31, W.D.)

#### 15TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. GARRARD.

First Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 15th Cav. (promoted from second lieut., 10th Cav.), is relieved from duty in Philippines Division, and will proceed on the first available transport to San Francisco for further orders. (April 22, Phil. D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY.

First Lieut. Samuel Frankenberg, F.A., is detailed to attend the encampment of the militia of Connecticut, July 22 to 27, 1907, and will proceed at the proper time to the place of encampment for duty pertaining to the instruction of Battery A. (June 1, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Scott Baker, F.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Monroe. (June 3, W.D.)

Leave for twenty-five days is granted Capt. Otto W. B. Farr, F.A., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Adams. (June 4, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Edward Hill, F.A. (June 5, W.D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

The following transfers of officers of the Coast Artillery Corps are made to take effect upon their relief from duty at the United States Military Academy: Capt. Edwin G. Davis from the unassigned list to the 61st Co., C.A.; 1st Lieut. William R. Bettison from the unassigned list to the 125th Co., C.A. Captain Davis will proceed at the proper time to join his company. Lieutenant Bettison will proceed after June 15, 1907, to join his company. (June 1, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Harry B. Smith, senior grade, C.A.C., Fort Leavenworth, will be sent to the Presidio of San Francisco to relieve Sergt. Major George W. Harvey, senior grade, who will be sent to Fort Barrancas to relieve Sergt. Major John E. Anderson, senior grade, who will be sent to Fort McKinley, Me., for duty. (June 1, W.D.)

First Sergt. William H. Rogers, 47th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 1, W.D.)

So much of Par. 22, S.O. 113, May 14, 1907, W.D., as relates to Capt. George Blakely, C.A.C., is revoked. Captain Blakely will proceed at the proper time to Fort Terry, N.Y., for duty with the 125th Co., C.A., during the joint Army and Militia defense exercises, and upon the completion of this duty will return to his proper station at West Point. (June 1, W.D.)

Capt. James F. Brady, C.A., is transferred from the 60th Co. (torpedo), C.A., to the unassigned list, to take effect upon the departure of Capt. William C. Davis, C.A., from the Artillery District of San Francisco, for duty at Fort Monroe, when Captain Brady will report to the C.O. Artillery District of San Francisco, for duty as Artillery engineer of that district. (June 3, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Frederick S. Strong, C.A., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, to take effect June 30, 1907, vice Lieut. Col. John V. White, A.G., relieved, to avoid unnecessary changes of stations. (June 3, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, effective about June 5, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, C.A.C. (May 31, D.E.)

First Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, C.A., is relieved from duty at the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, Presidio of Monterey, and will join the 70th Co., C.A., to which he has been assigned. (May 28, Pac. D.)

Par. 24, S.O. 82, April 8, 1907, W.D., announcing the acceptance, by the President, of the resignation by 1st Lieut. Arthur H. Bryant, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army, is revoked. Lieutenant Bryant, now on leave, is transferred from the 112th Co., C.A.C., to the 10th Co., and will join the latter company at the Presidio of San Francisco. (May 31, W.D.)

First Lieut. John S. Hammond, C.A., is relieved from duty in Cuba and will proceed to Fort Monroe. (May 22, A.C.P.)

Leave for fourteen days, effective on or about May 30, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Otto V. Kean, C.A. (May 29, D.E.)

First Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Myron S. Criss, Alexander G. Gillespie and Walter C. Baker, C.A., will proceed to Fort Washington, Md., not later than July 6, 1907, for temporary duty during the joint Army and Militia coast defense exercise, which will take place during the period from July 15 to 31, 1907. (May 29, D.E.)

Leave for two months, effective about June 20, 1907, is granted Col. John D. C. Hoskins, C.A. (June 4, D.E.)

First Lieut. John W. McKie, C.A.C., will proceed at the proper time to West Point, N.Y., and report on July 1, 1907, for duty until Aug. 28, 1907, when he will return to his proper station. (June 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Charles A. Clark, C.A.C., is transferred from the 101st Company, to the unassigned list. He will report to the C.O. Eastern Artillery District of New York, for duty on his staff. (June 4, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. Henry R. Casey, C.A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Riley. (June 4, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Morrow, Jr., C.A.C. (June 4, W.D.)

First Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, C.A.C., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Fort Rodman, Mass., relieving 1st Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, Jr., F.A., of that duty. (June 5, W.D.)

Leave for seven days is granted 1st Lieut. Walter C. Baker, C.A.C., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at Fort Totten. (June 5, W.D.)

The leave granted Major Edmund M. Blake, C.A., is extended one month. (June 5, W.D.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of recruiting officers are ordered: Capt. Elijah B. Martindale, Jr., C.A., from Columbus Barracks, Ohio, to Indianapolis, Ind., relieving Capt. Carroll Power, C.A., who will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and relieve Major Walter K. Wright, 8th Inf. Major Wright will join his regiment. (June 5, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Harry M. Bunce, senior grade, C.A., Fort Riley, will report to the C.O. 6th Regt., F.A., stationed at that post, for duty. (May 31, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Louis G. Huffman, junior grade, C.A.C., Key West Barracks, Fla., will be sent to Fort Mott, N.J., for duty. (June 1, W.D.)

Sergt. Major Philip E. Canton, J.G., C.A., San Francisco, having relinquished the unexpired portion of his furlough will report at Fort Miles, Cal., for duty. (June 5, W.D.)

First Sergt. Albert E. Honnen, 78th Co., C.A., upon the receipt of this order, will be placed upon the retired list. (June 4, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY.

##### 1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNNIEGLE.

First Lieut. Grosvenor L. Townsend, 1st Inf., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, and will join his regiment. (April 11, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Corbit S. Hoffman, 1st Inf., Camp Connell, Samar, will proceed to Barauan, Leyte, for duty with his company. (April 26, D. Vis.)

##### 2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. Sam P. Herren, 2d Inf., is transferred from the Division Hospital, this city, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment. (April 9, Phil. D.)

Capt. H. J. Price, 2d Inf., is transferred from Manila to General Hospital, San Francisco. (April 12, Phil. D.)

#### 3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Second Lieut. Archibald G. Hutchinson, 3d Inf., having reported at these headquarters, will proceed to Alcatraz Island for duty. (May 24, Pac. D.)

#### 4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Major Benjamin W. Atkinson, 4th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 2d Brigade, National Guard of Pa., to be held at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa., July 20 to 27, 1907. (June 1, W.D.)

Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf., and Capt. Fine W. Smith, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas, will proceed to Fort Sheridan on June 5, 1907, and report to Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf., for duty pertaining to the selection of a team to represent the Infantry arm of the Service in the National Match. (May 31, D. Lakes.)

#### 5TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. D. COWLES.

First Lieut. John F. Clapham, 5th Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 15th Inf.), from duty in Philippines Division, and will proceed on the first available transport for San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. (April 17, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James E. McDonald, 5th Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 24th Inf.), is relieved from duty in Philippines Division, and will proceed to San Francisco for further orders. (April 17, Phil. D.)

#### 6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

Par. 6, S.O. 119, c.s., these headquarters, is amended so as to substitute the name of Capt. Irvin L. Hunt, 6th Inf., for that of Capt. J. A. Woodruff, C.E. (June 1, D.E.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Herman Glade, 6th Inf., to take effect upon his being relieved from duty at the U.S.M.A., West Point, N.Y. (May 31, W.D.)

Leave for two months is granted Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., to take effect upon his relief from duty on recruiting service. (June 3, W.D.)

Capt. Henry C. Bonnycastle, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty on recruiting service, to take effect on or about June 30, 1907, and will then join his regiment. (June 3, W.D.)

#### 7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMANN.

Major William H. Sage, 7th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Adjutant General's Department, vice Major Samuel W. Dunning, relieved, and assigned to the 20th Infantry. (May 31, W.D.)

Leave for one month and ten days, to take effect on or about July 4, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Gnd Morgan, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich. (May 23, D. Lakes.)

The 2d Battalion, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, will participate in the encampment of the Michigan National Guard at Ludington, Mich., Aug. 10 to 19, 1907. The battalion will utilize this occasion as a practice march. (May 23, D. Lakes.)

#### 8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Second Lieut. William F. Robinson, Jr., 8th Inf., and escort of five non-commissioned officers and twenty-five privates, will proceed from Camp Jossman, Guimaras, to Jimamaylan, Negros, for the purpose of continuing work on progressive military map of that island. (April 29, D. Vis.)

Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf., is relieved from duty in Washington, to take effect June 8, 1907, will then proceed to Fort Leavenworth for the purpose of conferring with the commandant of the U.S. Military Prison at that post and upon the completion of this duty will return to his station at Boise, Idaho, and report by telegraph to the A.G. of the Army for further orders. (June 4, W.D.)

Major W. K. Wright, 8th Inf., will be relieved from recruiting duty at Louisville, Ky., by Capt. Carroll Power, C.A., and will join his regiment. (June 5, W.D.)

#### 9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Second Lieut. Deshler Whiting, 9th Inf., from temporary duty at the Cuartel de España, to his proper station, Camp Wilhelm, Tayabas, for duty. (April 24, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. William R. Leonard, 9th Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 1st Inf.), will proceed to Camp Daraga, Albay, for duty. (April 17, Phil. D.)

#### 10TH INFANTRY.—COL. H. A. GREENE.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Conry, 10th Inf., will be relieved from duty at the School of Musketry, Pacific Division, Presidio of Monterey, in time to proceed with the 2d Battalion, 20th Infantry, Camp McKinley, Honolulu, H.T., for duty. (May 29, Pac. D.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, 10th Inf. (promoted from second lieutenant, 24th Inf.), is relieved from duty in Philippines Division, and will proceed on the first available transport for San Francisco for further orders. (April 17, Phil. D.)

#### 11TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. T. YEATMAN.

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Col. Richard T. Yeatman, 11th Inf., to take effect on or about June 1, 1907. (May 27, A.C.P.)

#### 12TH INFANTRY.—COL. L. C. ALLEN.

First Lieut. Francis H. Adams, 12th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the Connecticut Militia, at Niantic, Conn., from July 22 to 27, 1907, inclusive. (June 3, D.E.)

Capt. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., in addition to his other duties will assume charge of construction work at Governors Island, N.Y., vice Capt. Moor N. Falls, Q.M., relieved. (June 1, W.D.)

Leave for one month, effective about the first week in August, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Richmond Smith, 12th Inf. (May 31, D.E.)

#### 13TH INFANTRY.—COL. R. H. R. LOUGHBOROUGH.

First Lieut. Beverly C. Daly, 13th Inf., is transferred from the Division Hospital, Manila, to the General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, and will proceed April 15 to San Francisco for observation and treatment.

#### 14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

The sick leave granted Chaplain Leslie R. Groves, 14th Inf., is further extended six months. (May 31, W.D.)

#### 15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Major Andrew S. Rowan, 15th Inf., now on leave, is detailed for general recruiting service, and will proceed to Coney Island, N.Y., and enter upon recruiting duty at that place. (June 1, W.D.)

#### 16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

Capt. George E. French, 16th Inf., is granted leave for three months with permission to travel in the Orient, effective on or about April 24, 1907. (April 12, Phil. D.)

Leave for four months is granted 1st Lieut. Perrin L. Smith, 16th Inf., to take effect about the time the 16th Infantry shall be relieved from duty in this division, and he is authorized to return to the U.S. via Europe. (April 13, Phil. D.)

#### 17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

First Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty in Cuba, and will join his proper company at Fort McPherson, Ga. (May 22, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the U.S., is granted Chaplain Francis B. Doherty, 17th Inf. (May 15, A. C.P.)

#### 18TH INFANTRY.—COL. T. F. DAVIS.

Leave for thirty days, to take effect about Aug. 1, 1907, is granted Capt. Munroe McFarland, 18th Inf., Fort Leavenworth. (May 28, D. Mo.)

#### 19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

Leave for four months is granted Col. Joseph F. Huston, 19th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival in the U.S. (June 3, W.D.)

Capt. George W. Helms, 19th Inf., Post of Parang, Mind., will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. On the report of the surgeon that an escort is necessary, Capt. Thomas G. Hanson, 19th Inf., will accompany Captain Helms to Manila. (March 22, D. Mind.)

Capt. T. G. Hanson, 19th Inf., was on April 28 relieved as quartermaster, and Capt. E. S. Walton, 19th Inf., detailed in his stead.

Second Lieut. Roderick Dew, 19th Inf., is granted leave for two months, with permission to visit China and Japan, effective about May 20; Lieutenant Dew is authorized to await

at Nagasaki, Japan, the arrival of his regiment leaving this post on the transport scheduled to sail on or about July 15, 1907. (April 12, Phil. D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted Capt. James M. Graham, 19th Inf., to take effect upon his arrival at San Francisco. (June 4, W.D.)

#### 23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

The leave for three months granted 2d Lieut. Christopher Jensvold, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (May 31, At. D.)

Capt. Harry A. Eaton, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Morgantown, W. Va., to take effect July 1, 1907, vice Major James M. Burns, retired, who at his own request is relieved from duty at the university from that date, and will then proceed to his home. (June 1, W.D.)

The leave for three months granted 2d Lieut. Christopher Jensvold, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (May 31, A.D.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Christopher Jensvold, 23d Inf., is extended one month. (May 31, A.D.)

First Lieut. Edgar S. Stayer, 23d Inf., is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at Delaware College, Newark, to take effect Sept. 1, 1907, vice Capt. Edward W. McCaskey, 21st Inf., who is relieved, and will then join his regiment. (June 5, W.D.)

#### 24TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. H. BRUSH.

Second Lieut. Allan R. Williams, 24th Inf., Jaro, Leyte, having been selected for appointment as Q.M. and C.S., 2d Battalion, 24th Inf., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty, relieving 2d Lieut. Marvin E. Malloy, 24th Inf., who will proceed to Jaro, Leyte, for duty. (April 23, D.V.)

First Lieut. Edward B. Mitchell, 24th Inf., Warwick Barracks, Cebu, having been selected as adjutant, 2d Battalion, 24th Inf., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty accordingly. (April 23, D.V.)

Capt. Robert J. Maxey, 24th Inf., now sick at Warwick Barracks, Cebu, will proceed to Manila, Division Hospital, for observation and treatment. (April 12, D. Vis.)

To enable him to comply with so much of Par. 23, S.O. 110, W.D. May 10, 1907, as relates to him, Col. Daniel H. Brush, 24th Inf., is relieved from duty at these headquarters, to take effect June 1, 1907. (May 28, N.D.)

#### 26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. R. BROWN.

The resignation by 1st Lieut. Mack Richardson, 26th Inf., of his commission as an officer of the Army has been accepted, to take effect June 4, 1907. (June 5, W.D.)

#### 27TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. L. PITCHER.

Principal Mus. Josef Studeny, band, 27th Inf., Cuba, will be sent to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., reporting to the C.O., 2d Regiment, Field Art., for duty. (June 5, W.D.)

#### 28TH INFANTRY.—COL. O. J. SWEET.

Capt. Irving J. Carr, 28th Inf., who was relieved from duty at the United States Signal School in 1906, in order to join his regiment in Cuba, is detailed to enter the next class at that school and will report at Fort Leavenworth not later than Aug. 15, 1907, for duty accordingly. (June 3, W.D.)

Sergt. Major James M. Thomas, 28th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 3, W.D.)

#### 29TH INFANTRY.—COL. B. C. LOCKWOOD.

Capt. John F. Madden, 29th Inf., will proceed to Denver, Colo., for duty in connection with the retiring board at that place. (June 3, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. Albert B. Sloan, 29th Inf., Fort Douglas. (May 23, D. Colo.)

Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., will proceed from West Point to the Jamestown Exposition on business pertaining to the preparation of the camps for the corps of cadets, and the return to West Point. (May 31, W.D.)

Par. 29, S.O. 121, May 31, 1907, W.D., relating to Capt. Frederick W. Lewis, 29th Inf., is revoked. (June 3, W.D.)

#### 30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Capt. Dennis E. Nolan, 30th Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the 3d Brigade, National Guard of Pa., to be held July 6 to 13, 1907. (June 1, W.D.)

First Lieut. Samuel W. Noyes, 30th Inf., to report to Col. Louis M. Maus, asst. surg. gen., president of the retiring board recently appointed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (June 4, W.D.)

#### PORTO RICO REGIMENT.—COL. H. K. BAILEY.

Leave for two months, to take effect after he shall have completed the course in the garrison school at San Juan, P.R., is granted 1st Lieut. Frank F. Harding, Porto Rico Regiment. (June 4, D.E.)

#### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

The following transfer and assignment of officers of the Philippine Scouts are made: 2d Lieut. Allen S. Fletcher is transferred from the 30th Co. to the unassigned list. 2d Lieut. Frank N. Jacob (appointed from first sergeant, Co. 1, 2d Inf.), is assigned to the 30th Co. (April 9, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. James B. Hutchinson, P.S., will join his station, Fort Pikit, Mind. (April 18, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Fred F. Otey, P.S., having reported from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to his proper station, San Isidro, Nueva Ecija, for duty. (April 11, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. Benjamin Stark, Jr., P.S., now in the hospital at the Post of Zamboanga, Mind., will proceed to Manila, P.I., Division Hospital, for further observation and treatment. (March 30, D. Mind.)

#### GENERAL STAFF DETAILS AND RELIEFS.

The following assignments of officers of the General Staff are made:

Col. George S. Anderson upon the discontinuance of the Atlantic Division will report in person to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty as chief of staff of that department.

Lieut. Col. Smith S. Leach from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Omaha, and report on July 1, 1907, for duty as chief of staff, Department of Missouri.

Major Robert L. Hirst from duty in Washington, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to Denver, and report in person on July 1, 1907, for duty as chief of staff, Department of Colorado.

Major Henry L. Ripley will proceed at the proper time to San Antonio, and report in person on July 1, 1907, for duty as chief of staff, Department of Texas.

Major William P. Burnham will proceed to Vancouver Barracks, and report on July 1, 1907, for duty as chief of staff, Department of Columbia.

Capt. William Chamberlaine upon arrival at Manila will report for duty as assistant to the chief of staff of that division. (June 5, W.D.)

The following officers are relieved from duty as members of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1907: Col. James T. Kerr, A.G.; Major Samuel Reber, Signal Corps; Major William W. Gibson, O.D.; Capt. Charles H. Muir, 2d Inf.; Robert E. L. Michie, 12th Cav.; and Sydney A. Cloman, 23d Inf. (June 5, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed as members of the General Staff Corps, to take effect Aug. 15, 1907: Col. Joseph W. Duncan, 6th Inf.; Major John F. Morrison, 20th Inf.; Major Henry C. Cabell, 14th Inf.; Capt. Fred W. Sladen, 14th Inf.; Capt. Milton F. Davis, 10th Cav.; Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf.

Colonel Duncan will proceed at the proper time to San Francisco, and report in person on Aug. 15, 1907, for duty as chief of staff, Department of California. Major Morrison will remain on duty at the United States Army Staff College. Major Cabell is relieved from duty at headquarters, Department of the Columbia, to take effect at such time as will enable him to comply with this order, and will proceed to St. Paul, and report on Aug. 15, 1907, for duty as chief of staff, Department of Dakota. Captains Sladen, Davis and Cocheu are relieved from their present duties, to take effect at such time as will enable them to comply with this order, and will



repair to Washington and report about Aug. 15, 1907, to the Chief of Staff for assignment to duty. (June 5, W.D.)

#### BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of medical officers to consist of Major Alfred E. Bradley, surg.; 1st Lieut. Will L. Pyles, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. William A. Powell, asst. surg., is appointed to meet at Jefferson Barracks, at the call of the senior member of the board, for the purpose of making a physical examination of persons ordered before the board. (June 4, W.D.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, from time to time, for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Col. Louis M. Maus, asst. surg. gen.; Major John H. Gardner, 1st Cav.; Capt. William S. Scott, 1st Cav.; Capt. David J. Baker, jr., 9th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Arthur M. Whaley, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. John Symington, 1st Cav., recorder. (June 4, W.D.)

#### ARMY STAFF COLLEGE DUTY.

The following officers, who were relieved from duty at the United States Army Staff College in 1906 in order to join their regiments in Cuba, are detailed to enter the next class at the college, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 15, 1907, for duty accordingly: 1st Lieut. Fred F. Cox, 11th Cav.; Capt. James A. Ryan, 15th Cav.; Howard R. Hickok, 15th Cav.; George F. Baltzell, 5th Inf.; and Seaborn G. Chiles, 11th Inf. (June 8, W.D.)

#### INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL DUTY.

The following officers, who were relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School in 1906 in order to join their regiments in Cuba, are detailed to enter the next class at the school, and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 15, 1907, for duty accordingly: 1st Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, 11th Cav.; Capt. Le Roy Eltinge, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, 5th Inf.; Capt. Frank L. Wells, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John A. Brockman, 17th Inf.; Major Clarence E. Dentler, 23d Inf.; Capt. Charles F. Crain, 27th Inf.; Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf.; Capt. Jens Bugge, 28th Inf. (June 3, W.D.)

The following officers are detailed to enter the class at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School and will report at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., not later than Aug. 15, 1907, for duty accordingly: Capt. Samuel B. Arnold, 1st Cav.; Clyde E. Hawkins, 2d Cav.; William D. Chitty, 4th Cav.; George V. H. Moseley, 5th Cav.; James C. Rhea, 7th Cav.; George E. Stockle, 8th Cav.; Albert E. Saxton, 8th Cav.; Francis LeJ. Parker, 12th Cav.; Alonzo Gray, 14th Cav.; Francis E. Lacey, jr., 1st Inf.; Russell C. Langdon, 3d Inf.; Major David C. Shanks, 4th Inf.; Capt. Willey Howell, 6th Inf.; Dana T. Merrill, 7th Inf.; Fredrik L. Knudsen, 8th Inf.; Reynolds J. Burt, 9th Inf.; Ralph E. Ingram, 10th Inf.; James W. Clinton, 12th Inf.; Arthur Johnson, 13th Inf.; William M. Fasset, 15th Inf.; Patrick H. Mulay, 14th Inf.; Harry A. Smith, 15th Inf.; Charles H. Bridges, 15th Inf.; James H. Frier, 17th Inf.; Truman O. Murphy, 19th Inf.; James M. Graham, 19th Inf.; George D. Moore, 20th Inf.; Ferdinand W. Kobbé, 21st Inf.; Chauncey B. Humphrey, 22d Inf.; George S. Goodale, 23d Inf. (June 3, W.D.)

#### CAVALRY AND FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL.

The following officers, who were relieved from duty at the School of Application for Cavalry and Field Artillery in 1906 in order to join their regiments in Cuba, are detailed to enter the next class at the school, and will report at Fort Riley, Kas., not later than Oct. 15, 1907, for duty accordingly: Capt. John D. Long, 11th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John Cooke, 11th Cav.; and Adna E. Chaffee, jr., 15th Cav. (June 3, W.D.)

#### NAVAL WAR COLLEGE DUTY.

The following officers will proceed at such time as may be specified by the Naval War College authorities to Newport, R.I., for the purpose of delivering lectures, and then return to their proper stations: Lieut. Col. Rogers Bird, O.D.; Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D.; Major Eugene T. Wilson, C.A.C.; and Major Edgar Russel, Signal Corps. (May 31, W.D.)

#### TRANSFERS.

Major William P. Burnham, 20th Inf. (Gen. Staff), is transferred to the 7th Inf. (May 31, W.D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Major Gen. John P. Story, retired, is relieved from duty with the National Coast Defense Board and in charge of test of Crozier and Brown 6-inch wire-wound guns, and will proceed to his home. (June 1, W.D.)

Major John S. Grisard, retired, is relieved from duty in Cuba, to take effect May 31, 1907, and will then proceed via Tampa, Fla., to his home, Louisville. (May 27, A.C.P.)

#### VARIOUS ORDERS.

Cook David Odell, Military Academy Detachment of Army Service Men, O.M.D., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (June 3, W.D.)

#### JOINT COAST DEFENSE EXERCISES.

The following officers will proceed in due season to the posts hereinafter named, and report upon arrival to the commanding officers for duty as instructors of the Artillery supports in the Joint Coast Defense Exercises between the Regular Coast Artillery and the Militia of the seaboard States, which will be held as follows:

In the Artillery District of Portland, Aug. 8 to 17, 1907—Fort McKinley, Me., Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf.; Fort Preble, Me., Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf.; Fort Williams, Me., 1st Lieut. Charles C. Finch, 12th Inf.; Fort Levee, Me., 1st Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf.

In the Artillery District of Boston, July 27 to Aug. 3, 1907—Fort Banks, Mass., Capt. Frank S. Cocheu, 12th Inf.; Fort Strong, Mass., Capt. Philip E. M. Walker, 12th Inf.; Fort Warren, Mass., Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf.; Fort Andrews, Mass., 1st Lieut. Charles C. Finch, 12th Inf.; Fort Revere, Mass., 1st Lieut. Wallace McNamara, 12th Inf.

In the Southern Artillery District of New York, July 6 to 13, 1907—Fort Hancock, N.J., Capt. William H. Jordan, jr., 12th Inf.

In the Artillery District of Narragansett, July 7 to 14, 1907—Fort Adams, R.I., Capt. Alfred T. Smith, 12th Inf.; Fort Greble, R.I., 2d Lieut. Irving M. Madison, 12th Inf.

In the Artillery District of New London, July 15 to 26, 1907—Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y., Capt. Stanley H. Ford, 5th Inf.; Fort Terry, N.Y., 2d Lieut. Carroll B. Hodges, 12th Inf.

In the Artillery District of Baltimore, July 5 to 14, 1907—Fort Howard, Md., Capt. Guy H. B. Smith, 4th Inf.

In the Artillery District of the Potomac, July 18 to 28, 1907—Fort Washington, Md., Capt. Thomas M. Coreoran, 13th Cav.; Fort Hunt, Va., 2d Lieut. Berkeley T. Merchant, 13th Cav. (June 1, D.E.)

#### DEATHS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Manila, P.I., June 1, 1907.

The Adjutant General, Washington.

The following deaths have occurred: Lobar pneumonia, John Lennan, Co. M, 8th Inf., May 27; pulmonary edema, the Oscar E. Nelson, Co. 9th Inf., May 26; cerebral tumor, John A. Kase, Troop B, 7th Cav., May 18; suppurative cellulitis, Charles Merrill, Co. H, 8th Inf., May 26; gunshot wound, Lewis Means, Troop A, 10th Cav., May 21; cerebral thrombosis, John M. Stanfield, Co. C, 2d Inf., May 21.

HODGES, in absence of the division commander.

#### ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFFORD—En route to San Francisco. Will sail for Manila July 15.

INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.

DIX—Left Nagasaki May 24.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Havana June 6.

LOGAN—Arrived at Guam May 26.

MCLELLAN—At Singapore for repairs.

NEADE—At Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERMAN—Left Nagasaki May 16.

SHERIDAN—At San Francisco for repairs.

SUMNER—At Newport News, Va.

THOMAS—Left San Francisco June 5 for Manila.

LISCUM—At Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila.

WARREN—At San Francisco.

BURNSIDE—At Seattle.

#### WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., June 4, 1907.

Before a crowd of several thousand persons the cadets defeated the 7th Regiment, of New York, by a score of 8 to 5 on Decoration Day. The cadets began to score in the third inning, and two runs in this and four in the following gave them a start, to which they further added by two more in the fifth, and the score stood 8 to 2 up to the eighth inning, when the 7th scored three, making a total of 5. Two of the three runs made by the 7th in the eighth inning came on a fly to left which the umpire called foul, but Pritchett refused to accept the decision, as both Beavers and Mountford declared the ball fair. The 7th's friends, appreciating this impartial conduct of the cadets, gave them a rousing cheer. The West Point nine were: Granger, 3b.; Pritchett, s.s.; Wagner, 2b.; Beavers, p.; Hanson, c.f.; Mountford, c.; Johnson, 1b.; Meredith, l.f.; Bonestell, r.f. A review of the battalion of cadets followed the ball game, in honor of the visiting regiment.

In the annual outdoor athletic meet on Decoration Day the class of 1908 won the meet with 159 points. Their nearest competitor was the 1907 class with 119%. The 1909 class came next with 118%, and the best the 1910 could do was 49% points. An innovation was introduced this year in the shape of a football punting and drop kicking contest with a view to developing some material for this year's football team. Summary: 100-yard dash, won by Hayes, '09; Hickam, '08, second; time, 10.2-5 secs. Mile run, Dalley, '07; Glover, '08, 4 min. 40.4-5 secs. 220-yard hurdle—Patton, '09; Beavers, '09; 27.2-5 secs. Running broad jump—Beavers, '08; Greer, '07; 20 ft. 3 ins. Running high jump—Pfeil, '07; Beavers, '08; 5 ft. 5% ins. Hammer throw—Watkins, '07; Higley, 100 ft. 11 ins. Putting 16-lb. shot—Erwin, '08; Arnold, '07; 35 ft. 11 ins. 220-yard dash—Hayes, '09; Hickam, '08; 22 3-5 secs. 120-yard hurdles—Beavers, '09; Parrott, '08; 16 3-5 secs. Half-mile run—Smith, '08; Woodbury, '08; 2 min. 6.1-5 secs. Quarter-mile run—Hickam, '08; Glover, '08; 53 secs. Pole vault—Won by Chandler, '07; Grable and

A band concert in the evening on the lawn in front of the Superintendent's quarters, where a number of the Board of Visitors were dinner guests, preceded the officers' hop, at which the members of the Board and the ladies accompanying them were among the guests.

The ride in the hall on Friday morning, in which about forty cadets participated, was accompanied by music. The proficiency shown in equestrian feats, which made the spectators hold their breath one moment and applaud loudly the next, bore witness to the training of Captain Marshall and his assistants. A novel and very impressive feature was the singing of "Army Blue" by the riders, who, standing on their mounts in column of fours, circled the hall in time with the refrain.

Later the Board of Visitors were entertained by a baseball game between the married and bachelor officers of the post, which lasted until noon, by which time the bachelors had completely vanquished the married men by a heavy score. Tent pitching and drill in extended order occupied the afternoon. At 8 o'clock in the evening occurred the "night attack and defense of a position." For an hour the realistic nature of the engagement occupied the interest of all.

On Saturday morning the fourth class gave an excellent exhibition of the work done in the gymnasium under the direction of Lieutenant Glade, Lieutenant Grey and Mr. Dowd. The exhibitions of fencing with which the exercises were alternated were under the direction of Mr. Vanthier. A polo game, in which the cadet players defeated the officers, was the next number and an interesting program. The football game, Battalion drill occurred at 2 p.m., followed by the baseball game with Wesleyan, in which the cadets defeated the visitors by the close score of 3 to 2.

Among the many entertainments given throughout the week for the members of the Board of Visitors and the ladies accompanying them were: An afternoon tea by Mrs. Lissak early in the week, and at its close a similar entertainment by Mrs. Wood. Mrs. Oliver and Mrs. Abbott poured coffee and tea respectively at the latter functions. There was a series of dances by the Superintendent and the professors for the visitors. A large hop on Saturday evening was thoroughly enjoyed by the cadets and their friends.

Major Gen. O. O. Howard, U.S.A., retired, accompanied by his son, Major James Howard, Mrs. and Miss Howard, and Miss Grace Howard, spent Sunday at the post. The Chaplain added to his sermon on Sunday morning a few words of farewell and counsel to the members of the graduating class. He spoke of lost opportunities and the lessons to be learned for the future by the experience of the past. General Howard addressed the meeting of the Y.M.C.A. in the evening, and subsequently related experiences reminiscent of his days on the battlefield.

Sunday and Monday were stormy days. In consequence of the heavy rain on Monday the exercises in practical military engineering and the drill in military calisthenics scheduled for the morning were necessarily omitted.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday morning the corps of cadets boarded the transport Sander and started for the trip to Jamestown, from which place after having performed their part in the program of the Ter-Centennial Exposition, they expect to return on June 12, in time for the graduation of the first class on June 14. The graduation ball will occur on the 13th. Camp Michie, named in honor of the memory of Col. Peter Smith Michie, who died Feb. 16, 1901, after having been professor of philosophy at the Academy for thirty years, will be established on the morning of June 15.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 3, 1907.

Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, A.C., arrived Tuesday from Mindanao, P.I., and is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Brewster, on Ottawa street. Lieut. and Mrs. Mack will leave for the South in a few days to visit Lieutenant Mack's relatives, after which they will go to Fort Monroe, where they will be stationed. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Graef and daughter, Olive, of Gracemere-on-the-Hudson, have just arrived from Europe, and are the guests of Mrs. Graef's niece, Mrs. Clarence O. Sherrill. Mrs. Dunfee, who has been the guest of Mrs. Willis Uline, has returned to her home in New York city.

The Kansas City High School and the Kansas City University students visited the post Sunday. They occupied eight special electric cars, and over 300 were entertained and shown through the grounds.

Saturday afternoon the 29th Battery was defeated at Winchester, Kas., by a score of 12 to 0.

Capt. B. W. Meerns was the guest of Capt. H. O. Williams during the week. Miss Margery Wood, who has been attending school in Topeka, will come this week to spend the summer with her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. R. R. Wood.

Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Beebe entertained with a camp-fire picnic Monday night. The guests included: Miss Brownlee, of St. Louis; Miss Baum, of Denver; Miss Blunt, of Rock Island; Miss Parker, Captain Parker, Capt. D. K. Major, Lieutenants Roger S. Pritch, Cass and Smith; Major C. H. Barth, 12th Inf., and Mrs. Barth arrived here Tuesday, after a long stay in Southern California, where Major Barth went from this garrison on account of ill health. The Major is now in excellent health, and will remain here for a short stay at the Staff College to translate some German books for use of the department of military art at the Service schools, after which he will go to Fort Niagara, N.Y., for duty. Major Stephen M. Foote, Coast Art., arrived Wednesday from Fort Riley. Major E. A. Millar, Field Art., came Tuesday from Fort Riley. Capt. Herbert A. White, 11th Cav., delivered an address at the National Home on Decoration Day. Lieut. Quincy A. Gillmore, Coast Art., left Wednesday for Fort Hancock, N.J.

Mrs. Helen Sharp and children, Dent and Ellen, arrived Wednesday from Junction City to be the guests for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Peters in South Broadway prior to her departure for Vancouver Barracks, to make her home with her son, Lieut. W. Fletcher Sharp.

Mrs. H. B. Ferguson entertained with a tea Saturday after-

noon. The prizes at the student officers' club, which met Wednesday with Mrs. Morley, were won by Miss Parker and Miss Hall. This was the last meeting of the season.

Lieut. A. P. Watts, 18th Inf., has been selected to act as judge of the annual competitive drill of the cadets of Midland College at Atchison, Kas., June 5. Dr. and Mrs. Torney, of Utica, N.Y., who have been visiting Capt. and Mrs. J. P. Ryan on Scott avenue, left Thursday for the East.

Mrs. W. E. Gunster entertained the Morning Bridge Club Thursday. Capt. and Mrs. M. F. Steele gave a most delightful card party at their home on Grant avenue Thursday evening. The prizes were given to Mrs. Morley and Lieutenant Patterson. There was a children's hop at Pope Hall Saturday night.

Mrs. H. C. Schumm and Miss Gretchen Schumm left Friday for West Point, N.Y., for a visit with friends. Mrs. J. B. Henry, wife of Lieutenant Henry, surprised her parents, Major and Mrs. R. W. McClaughey, by coming home Wednesday from San Francisco. Col. and Mrs. William Paulding gave a theater party in compliment to Mrs. Osborne, who is their house guest.

Colonel Vallee, the Argentine officer who visited the post last week, paid a very pleasant compliment to the work of mapping which is done at the Service schools by the student officers. He is an authority on map making, and his compliment is evidence of perfect work in that department. Capt. W. H. Gordon, post adjutant, received from Thomas P. Bell, of Denver, a most beautiful wreath of sage palm which he requests Captain Gordon to place on the grave of Gen. William H. Bell, his father, who was interred in the National Cemetery last October. Contract Surg. Henry F. Lincoln has arrived from St. Louis. Mrs. Van Tuyl and daughter, Olive, of the city, were the guests over Sunday of their cousins, Lieut. and Mrs. Rubottom. Mrs. T. A. Baldwin has a guest in Kansas City Saturday for the matinee at the Willis Wood. General Locke is the guest of his son, Lieut. M. E. Locke. Mr. George Boughton, who was graduated at the Wentworth Military Academy at Lexington, Mo., last week, is attending the James town Exposition.

#### FORT MCKINLEY.

Manila, P.I., April 24, 1907.

The ball game between the officers of the Army and Navy, which was played at Fort McKinley April 19, resulted in the Navy getting trimmed up to the tune of 11 to 2. A large number of officers and ladies were present. The game was full of interest from beginning to end, but the Navy showed lack of practice. A return game may be arranged in the near future.

Inside wiring of barracks is fast nearing completion and the officers' quarters are next in order. "Judging from the various enterprises in vogue for the upbuilding of the post," says the Infantryman, "it is safe to predict that we will very soon have the finest modern post in the world." The Laftin party, numbering about 100 in all, came in over the new trolley on April 17. The officers of the post were on hand to welcome them. Transportation in waiting, all were conducted to the Officers' Club, where refreshments were served, the officers of the post maintaining their enviable reputation for whole-souled hospitality and entertainment. The new trolley runs between Fort McKinley and Manila, and a twenty-minute service is now in operation.

Work on the new athletic field is progressing nicely and when completed will be the finest of its kind in the archipelago. The standing of the several teams in baseball to date, is as follows:

|                  | Won. | Lost. | Per Cent. |
|------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| McKinley         | 28   | 13    | .683      |
| Marines          | 21   | 21    | .500      |
| Civil Government | 18   | 24    | .429      |
| Quartermasters   | 17   | 26    | .395      |

A brilliant reception, as a welcome to the officers and ladies of the 10th U.S. Cav., and Artillery, was given by the officers and ladies of the 13th and 16th Infantry at Fort McKinley on April 9. The event was held in Assembly Hall which was decorated with palms and heavily scented flowers, flags and hunting. The guests were received by Capt. William C. Bennett, who introduced them to General Pershing and Colonel Augur, 10th Cavalry, and the ladies in the receiving line, Mrs. Pershing, Mrs. Augur, Mrs. Markley, Mrs. Bowen, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Farber, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Sands and Miss Augur. An elaborate supper was served at midnight. Among those present were: Colonel Kingsbury, Capt. and Mrs. Saxton, Capt. and Mrs. Wells, and Norvell, Capt. and Mrs. Donaldson, Capt. Mulvern-Hill Barnum, Capt. Sawtelle and Bigelow, Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Natta, Lieut. and Mrs. Barney, Lieut. King, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Major and Mrs. Sands, Major and Mrs. Read, Capt. Boyd, Capt. and Mrs. Cavanaugh, Capt. Paxton, Capt. and Mrs. Cornell, Lieut. Hutton, O'Connor and Adair, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Lieut. Schoonmaker and Greene, Major Schofield, Major and Mrs. Stark, the Misses Weston, Miss Guilfoyle, the Misses Raymond, Major and Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Valentine, Mrs. Ingalls, Miss Ingalls, Miss Hodges, Miss McGunagle, Mrs. Stolbrand, the Misses Stolbrand, Lieut. and Mrs. Waller, Lieut. and Miss Trotter, Lieut. and Mrs. Osborne, Miss Nash, the Misses Andrews, Miss Cameron, Miss Bailey, Captain Shortridge, General Markley, Major Hale, Major and Mrs. Perkins, Lieut. and Mrs. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Patten, Capt. and Mrs. Murphy, Lieut. and Mrs. Sutherland, Lieut. and Mrs. Bowman, Lieut. and Mrs. Hannigan, Lieutenants Thompson, Gallagher and Lettrich, Captain Nuttman, Dr. Siler, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Kingman, Capt. and Mrs. Beckurts, Capt. and Mrs. Chrisman, Lieut. and Mrs. Morrison, Lieut. and Mrs. Roach, Lieutenant Evans, Major Ames, Major Myers, U.S.M.C., Major Magill, U.S.M.C., Lieutenant May, U.S.N., Lieutenant O'Hara, U.S.A.

#### FORT MCINTOSH.

Fort McIntosh, Texas, June 1, 1907.

We have received unofficial word that this battalion leaves here for San Francisco on June 15 to remain in cantonment until the sailing of the regiment.

Lieut. and Mrs. R. P. Harbold entertained at a chafing dish supper in honor of their sister, Miss Harbold, on Tuesday. Miss Harbold left Wednesday morning for her home in Philadelphia. Thursday Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Brown entertained at a chafing dish supper at the club.

Friday morning Cos. M and L left for the target range. Leftwich, Stuart, Lieutenants Wiegand and Elser and the officers on duty with the companies. Friday evening Cos. I and K returned from the range.

Lieutenant Elser has been on a short leave to visit his parents in Corsicana, Texas. Miss Galliger, of San Antonio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Killer.

Sunday afternoon Cos. I and K played an exciting game of ball with a team from Laredo, composed of Mexicans. They played a very good game and beat the soldiers.

#### FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, May 31, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Albert D. Kniskern, Sub. Dept., has been spending a short leave in El Paso. Philip Coldwell, son of Judge Coldwell, of El Paso, who has just passed his examination for entering West Point in the class of 1907, is a cousin of the wife of Capt. Thomas M. Coreoran, 13th Cav., and Capt. Howard L. Laubach, 23d Inf. Lieut. William H. Bell, 1st Cav., returned last week from Denver.

On Decoration Day in El Paso the Confederate Veterans, members of the G.A.R., and the Spanish War Veterans, together decorated the graves of their departed brothers in the two cemeteries.

Miss Florence Partello, daughter of Major and Mrs. J. M. T. Partello, 25th Inf., has entirely recovered from her recent illness.



## INDIGESTION

Distress after Meals, Fermentation,  
Sour Stomach, Heart-burn, will be  
promptly relieved if you

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The Secretary of War directed the withdrawal of the  
Field Artillery from Fort Snelling in pursuance of the  
policy of concentrating the Field Artillery at stations suit-  
able for the training of that arm, Fort Snelling being en-  
tirely unsuited for this purpose, there being no adequate  
room for drill and target practice. The final abandon-  
ment of Forts Assiniboine and Keogh has not been or-  
dered, but the present withdrawal of Cavalry from these

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two stations is ordered on account of the need of continu-  
ing the greater part of two Cavalry regiments in Cuba in  
addition to those in the Philippines, and in pursuance of  
the maturely considered and settled policy of concentrat-  
ing regiments at posts where the facilities for training  
and supply are most advantageous.

The officers of the Navy are naturally waiting with  
much interest and anxiety for the action of the board  
of rear admirals which is to meet at the Navy Depart-  
ment on June 30 to pass upon the applications filed by  
that date for retirement under the naval personnel law.

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## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1907.

## IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT SANDY HOOK.

The sixteen-inch gun, of which we have only one speci-  
men, disappointed expectation in the recent trial at Sandy  
Hook, where it failed to do the execution expected of it  
in the way of penetrating the target at 2,000 yards.  
But Artillery opinion, if not ordnance opinion, seems  
to be tending to a return to the old theory of racking in-  
stead of penetration in the attack on naval vessels. So  
far as we can learn, not a single Russian battleship was  
seriously injured, if at all, by the penetration of its ar-  
mor. The Russians were put out of battle by the effect  
of the constant hail of Japanese projectiles racking their  
vessels to pieces; opening the seams, letting in water and  
otherwise making them unserviceable and spreading havoc  
among the officers and crew of the vessel. The explosion  
of shells filled with Shimose powder caused immense  
destruction and one case is reported where the carrying  
away of a smoke-stack led to the asphyxiation of over one  
hundred men.

Our officers have taken a hint from these experiences,  
and the Chief of Artillery is undertaking a series of ex-  
periments at Sandy Hook, under the direction of Colonel  
Weaver, to ascertain the effect of firing heavy guns with  
shell having a thick wall, and heavily loaded with high  
explosives. This is in the line of the experiments with the  
Gatling and the Isham shells, except that the shells  
named had thin walls, and the effect was less than it will  
be when heavy shell are torn to pieces against a target by  
large charges of high explosives, giving greater momentum  
to the fragments into which the shell bursts. In this way  
it is expected to produce a double effect, first from the  
racking blow delivered by the projectile when it strikes  
the target, and next by the rain of heavy fragments which  
follow the bursting of the shell. The heavier the shell and  
the heavier the charge the greater the effect. Hence the  
necessity for the use of guns of large caliber. The idea  
derived from our experience in the naval engagements  
during the war with Spain that light guns will do effec-  
tive work is becoming obsolete.

The few whose memories go back to the period of the  
Civil War and the years immediately succeeding it, will  
recall the arguments then urged in favor of the rack-  
ing method of destroying warships as opposed to the the-  
ory of penetration. So far as resisting the penetration  
of the heaviest projectiles is concerned, armor is now mas-  
ter of the field, and a new method of attack is required.  
What this should be the experiences of the Japanese are  
showing, and our officers of Artillery and ordnance are  
wise in seeking to take advantage of these experiences.  
We shall watch with interest the result of the experiments  
at Sandy Hook, of which we have not yet a knowledge  
sufficiently exact to enable us to describe them in detail.  
They are destined, as we believe, to produce important  
changes in the theories of coast defense and naval attack.  
We can at least congratulate ourselves on the fact that in  
the 16-inch gun we have the weapon most effective for this  
new style of warfare against attacking fleets.

We are also disposed to believe that future experiments  
will change the record referred to by the Chief of Ordnance  
in his report for 1902, in which he said: "All previous ex-  
periments had resulted in the general professional opinion  
that a projectile exploded outside of an armored structure  
would do it less damage than a similar projectile without  
explosive charge, but with power of penetrating the ar-  
mor." It is obvious that as a ship-of-war is a compli-  
cated piece of machinery, whose efficiency depends upon  
a nice adjustment of parts, the tremendous shock from a  
heavy projectile will search out any weak spot in the ves-  
sel which may be disabled by the giving way of some por-  
tion of the mechanism remote from the seat of the impact  
of the shot. The latest illustration of this is found in  
the experiences of naval combat during the war between  
Russia and Japan.

Alexander L. Holley, who introduced the Bessemer pro-  
cess of steel manufacture to this country and whose statue  
stands in Washington Square, New York city, published  
forty-two years ago, in 1865, a "Treatise on Ordnance and  
Armor," in which he made a comparison of the relative  
values of racking and punching. He says, page 158: "The



more remediless but difficult work expected of heavy shot is to smash the side of the ship—to cripple the armor, tear open the skin, break the ribs, and shake the whole structure so violently as to cause either serious leaks or an impaired resistance to further blows. The resistance of a ship's side to this kind of assault cannot be truly ascertained by firing at small targets. \* \* \* The elasticity and ductility of the ship's side and of the armor may neutralize the effect of the projectile, if it is slow enough. A very swift shot completes its work before these qualities can be called into action." The illustrations given by Holley from the ordnance experiments of his time are too much out of date to bear quoting, but the principles for which he contended are still applicable.

#### LESSONS OF THE GRAFTON CASE.

There are certain features of the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States sustaining the appeal of Private Grafton from the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands which have a highly important bearing upon the interests of the Army. As our readers are aware from the comprehensive reports published in these columns last week, and the full report of the decision on another page, Grafton's appeal was sustained on the first contention presented in his behalf—namely, the plea of double jeopardy—and consequently the court found it unnecessary to pass upon the various other points submitted by the appellant's counsel.

In dealing with the question of jeopardy, however, the Supreme Court has at a single stroke swept away a maze of confusion and misunderstanding regarding the status and functions of Army courts-martial, and given a large increase of stability and dignity to the administration of military justice. The affirmation of that doctrine as applied to the Philippines would have been an atrocious perversion of judicial principle. The courts of the Philippines exist merely by sufferance. They are subject to the authority of the War Department just as the Army is, and on the simple order of the Secretary of War their functions can be suspended and their processes absolutely paralyzed. That a civil tribunal, with no power whatever save that tentatively granted by the United States, should deliberately ignore the findings of a military court of admitted jurisdiction was a gross insult to the Army and an act of usurpation which fortunately has been crushingly rebuked by our highest legal tribunal.

The contention of the Philippine civil court that the act of which Grafton was acquitted by a military court constituted a crime of another grade against the civil law for which he might be properly brought to trial in a civil tribunal was a contemptible subterfuge. As the Supreme Court shows, that contention may hold in the case of certain offenses committed within the limits of a state of the Union where there is a dual sovereignty and where an act for which a soldier might be held blameless by a court-martial would amount to an offense against the state for which the laws thereof could punish him. But in the Philippines there is no dual sovereignty. The whole administrative system, executive, judicial and legislative, exists only at the will of the United States exerted through the War Department. Moreover, this whole system is built upon the broad foundations laid down by the Army, and without the supporting presence of the Army it would go down to destruction in the first insurrection started in the archipelago. The Army established law and order in the Philippines and those conditions will continue so long—and, we fear, only so long—as the Army remains. The work required of the Army for the maintenance of peace and the protection of life and property in the islands is difficult in the extreme, and nothing could be better calculated to increase that difficulty than a policy on the part of the civil authorities, the effect of which would be to bring Army methods and Army processes into disfavor and contempt among the natives. Such, in some degree, has undoubtedly been the effect of the treatment of the Grafton court-martial by the civil courts.

One of the simplest lessons of the Grafton case, viewed in the light of the opinion of the Supreme Court, is that there should be the broadest possible exercise of military authority by the Army in the Philippines. Every offender whose act falls within the scope of military jurisdiction should be tried by court-martial, and never surrendered to a bastard civil tribunal like that which usurped the rights of Grafton. Self-protection for the Army requires that it shall stand up resolutely for its rights, holding fast to the sound principle enunciated by Mr. Justice Harlan that "courts-martial are lawful tribunals with authority to finally determine any case over which they have jurisdiction," and fearlessly applying its judicial processes to every case within their legitimate scope.

Gratifying as the disposal of this important case naturally is to the Army and its friends, it is much to be regretted that the court did not go a step further and pass upon another point submitted, which, in our estimation, is scarcely less important than that upon which Grafton's appeal was sustained. That point, briefly stated, is: Does a soldier of the Army, who, in obedience to orders from his government, engages in military service in American territory beyond the sea, thereby forfeit his constitutional right to trial by jury on charges involving his life and liberty? That question was directly involved in the case of Grafton. No grand jury inquired into the charges against him. No trial jury sat in judgment upon the evidence. He was tried, condemned and sentenced to twelve years in prison by an individual who was judge, jury and everything. The action of this fungus court—a court utterly unknown to American institutions—sent a thrill of horror and indignation to the heart of the Army. The

question was asked and is still asked, Does service in the United States Army require that its officers and men shall divest themselves of the highest prerogative of citizenship and make themselves subject to a jurisdiction abhorrent to the whole spirit of the constitution?

This question will have to be adjudicated some day. It is bound to arise in the course of our colonial undertaking in the Far East, and until it is settled in accordance with American tradition and American ideals of right and justice military service in the Philippines will be beset by a peril as ominous as the perils of war.

#### RESULT OF NAVY TARGET PRACTICE.

The Pacific Squadron has covered itself with glory in target practice this year. Last year this squadron had the smallest final merit. Now it is at the top higher than all other squadrons. The Second Squadron of the Pacific Fleet, which is commanded by Admiral Swinburne, has won all that it could win. This squadron corresponds to the former Pacific Squadron. It has to its credit the cruiser, gunboat and torpedo-boat trophies. There are no battleships in the squadron, so that it has no trophy in that class. But better almost than this is the fact that all vessels of the Second Squadron are star ships, a star ship being one whose final merit is 85 per cent. of the mark given the trophy winner of her class. The final merit of Admiral Swinburne's men behind the gun is 20 per cent. above that of the men in the next highest squadron. Last year there were three "star" ships, but this year there are ten, and the general average of the ships in final merit is higher. Last year the general average of final merit was 64 per cent. of the highest final merit, and this year it is 71 per cent. It is very clear that some excellent work has been done and that the spirit of healthy emulation has inspired the best effort of which the men were capable. The result of the various squadrons is shown by the order which follows:

G.O. 48, JUNE 3, 1907, NAVY DEPT.

The Department publishes for the information of the Service the standing of fleets, squadrons, divisions and vessels for the annual record target practice of 1907.

##### Standing of Fleets.

|                        |        |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. Atlantic Fleet..... | 59.346 |
| 2. Pacific Fleet.....  | 59.241 |

##### Standing of Squadrons.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Second Squadron, Pacific Fleet—Boston, Chicago, Charleston, Yorktown, Princeton, Preble, Paul Jones.....                               | 74.866 |
| 2. Second Squadron, Atlantic Fleet—Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio.....                                       | 62.456 |
| 3. First Squadron, Pacific Fleet—Maryland, Colorado, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Raleigh, Chattanooga, Galveston, Cincinnati, Barry..... | 56.555 |
| 4. Third Squadron, Atlantic Fleet—Tacoma, Des Moines.....   | 55.515 |
| 5. Fourth Squadron, Atlantic Fleet—Paducah, Dubuque.....  | 55.383 |
| 6. First Squadron, Atlantic Fleet—Missouri, Maine, Yankton, Hull, Macdonough, Worden, Truxtun, Whipple.....                               | 55.096 |
| 7. Third Squadron, Pacific Fleet—Concord, Wilmington, Paragua, Pampanga, Arayat, Elcano, Rainbow.....                                     | 40.650 |

##### Standing of Divisions.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Fourth Division, Pacific Fleet—Boston, Princeton, Yorktown.....                    | 76.696 |
| 2. Third Division, Pacific Fleet—Chicago, Charleston, Yorktown.....                   | 74.694 |
| 3. Third Division, Atlantic Fleet—Illinois, Kearsarge, Kentucky, Alabama.....         | 71.600 |
| 4. First Division, Pacific Fleet—Maryland, Colorado, Pennsylvania, West Virginia..... | 58.131 |
| 5. Sixth Division, Atlantic Fleet—Tacoma, Des Moines.....                             | 55.515 |
| 6. Seventh Division, Atlantic Fleet—Paducah, Dubuque.....                             | 55.383 |
| 7. First Division, Atlantic Fleet—Missouri, Maine, Yankton.....                       | 54.016 |
| 8. Second Division, Pacific Fleet—Raleigh, Chattanooga, Galveston, Cincinnati.....    | 53.671 |
| 9. Fourth Division, Atlantic Fleet—Indiana, Iowa, Ohio.....                           | 50.286 |
| 10. Fifth Division, Pacific Fleet—Concord, Wilmington, Rainbow.....                   | 47.466 |
| 11. Sixth Division, Pacific Fleet—Paragua, Pampanga, Arayat, Elcano.....              | 32.131 |

##### Standing of Torpedo Flotillas.

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| 1. Fourth Flotilla—Preble, Paul Jones.....                            | 72.017 |
| 2. Third Flotilla—Stockton, Wilkes, De Long, Blakeley, Stringham..... | 60.019 |
| 3. Second Flotilla—Hull, Macdonough, Worden, Truxtun, Whipple.....    | 57.039 |
| 4. First Flotilla—Barry.....  | 54.408 |

##### Standing of Vessels Singly.

(Star ships are those that attained at least 85 per cent. of the final merit of the trophy winners of their respective classes.)

##### Trophy winner; star ship.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Vessels competing for the battleship trophy. |        |
| 1. Illinois.....                             | 75.782 |
| 2. Kearsarge.....                            | 75.428 |
| 3. Kentucky.....                             | 70.832 |
| 4. Alabama.....                              | 64.337 |
| 5. Maryland.....                             | 62.178 |
| 6. Indiana.....                              | 62.153 |
| 7. Colorado.....                             | 61.623 |
| 8. Missouri.....                             | 59.934 |
| 9. Pennsylvania.....                         | 54.605 |
| 10. West Virginia.....                       | 54.119 |
| 11. Iowa.....                                | 51.585 |
| 12. Maine.....                               | 48.797 |
| 13. Ohio.....                                | 37.120 |

Counting guns only: Missouri, 63.975; Maine, 52.406; Ohio, 38.045.

##### Vessels competing for the cruiser trophy.

|                     |        |
|---------------------|--------|
| 1. Boston.....      | 79.997 |
| 2. Raleigh.....     | 79.382 |
| 3. Chicago.....     | 75.468 |
| 4. Charleston.....  | 75.041 |
| 5. Yorktown.....    | 72.837 |
| 6. Chattanooga..... | 66.935 |
| 7. Tacoma.....      | 56.827 |
| 8. Des Moines.....  | 54.202 |
| 9. Concord.....     | 46.557 |
| 10. Galveston.....  | 38.056 |
| 11. Cincinnati..... | 30.311 |

##### Vessels competing for the gunboat trophy.

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Princeton.....  | 73.395 |
| 2. Wilmington..... | 62.130 |
| 3. Paducah.....    | 57.968 |
| 4. Dubuque.....    | 52.798 |
| 5. Yankton.....    | 51.217 |
| 6. Paragua.....    | 36.181 |
| 7. Pampanga.....   | 32.524 |
| 8. Arayat.....     | 30.514 |
| 9. Elcano.....     | 29.304 |
| 10. Rainbow.....   | 19.954 |

##### Vessels competing for the torpedo trophy.

|                                    |        |
|------------------------------------|--------|
| (Guns and torpedoes both counted.) |        |
| 1. Preble.....                     | 78.822 |
| 2. Stockton.....                   | 78.511 |
| 3. Wilkes.....                     | 74.061 |
| 4. De Long.....                    | 72.213 |
| 5. Hull.....                       | 70.727 |
| 6. Paul Jones.....                 | 65.212 |
| 7. Blakeley.....                   | 63.743 |
| 8. Macdonough.....                 | 60.418 |
| 9. Worden.....                     | 58.659 |
| 10. Truxtun.....                   | 56.128 |
| 11. Barry.....                     | 54.408 |
| 12. Whipple.....                   | 39.265 |
| 13. Stringham.....                 | 11.568 |

##### (Guns only counted.)

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Hull.....       | 76.544 |
| 2. Worden.....     | 71.303 |
| 3. Blakeley.....   | 70.791 |
| 4. Preble.....     | 68.218 |
| 5. Paul Jones..... | 67.616 |
| 6. Stockton.....   | 64.969 |
| 7. Barry.....      | 64.259 |
| 8. Macdonough..... | 50.215 |
| 9. Wilkes.....     | 39.746 |
| 10. De Long.....   | 32.739 |
| 11. Whipple.....   | 19.053 |
| 12. Truxtun.....   | 17.775 |
| 13. Stringham..... | 13.442 |

(Torpedoes only counted.)

|                    |        |
|--------------------|--------|
| 1. Preble.....     | 92.962 |
| 2. Truxtun.....    | 85.243 |
| 3. Wilkes.....     | 82.640 |
| 4. De Long.....    | 82.082 |
| 5. Stockton.....   | 81.896 |
| 6. Macdonough..... | 72.321 |
| 7. Blakeley.....   | 62.903 |
| 8. Hull.....       | 62.603 |
| 9. Paul Jones..... | 62.003 |
| 10. Whipple.....   | 62.003 |
| 11. Barry.....     | 41.273 |
| 12. Worden.....    | 39.685 |
| 13. Stringham..... | 10.318 |

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

Copies of "The Lucky Bag," a history of the year 1906-'07 at the United States Naval Academy, have been distributed. The book is the official annual of the graduating class of midshipmen and the '07 copy is Volume XIV. This year's edition is a work of art, typographically as well as in the arrangement of its subject matter and quality of its illustrations. The class of '07 has dedicated it to Prof. William Woodbury Hendrickson, U.S.N., as a token of the high esteem in which the class has always held him, and a mark of their respect and admiration, which the years have served to deepen. A handsome engraving of Professor Hendrickson is the frontispiece. Christy's "Navy Girl" adorns one of the front pages, in Navy colors—blue and gold. It was for the class of '07 that Christy designed the now famous "Navy Girl." On other pages are portraits of Rear Admiral James H. Sands, the Superintendent; Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses, the commandant, and Comdr. T. C. Dewey, U.S.N. The midshipmen editorial staff is: Editor-in-chief, Earle William Pritchard; business manager, Warren Case Nixon; assistant business manager, Burton Anderson Strait; art editor, Newton Lord Nichols; associate editors, L. H. Austin, Sloan Dannenhower, Charles G. Davy, A. W. Frank, R. C. Griffin, R. F. Gross, Earle F. Johnson, Richard T. Kieran, W. H. Lee, Henry Clay Murfin, Jr., Chauncey E. Pugh and Archibald Douglass Turnbull. A portion of the "Lucky Bag" is devoted to the memory of deceased members, notably James Robinson Branch, Jr., who died Nov. 7, '05. A tribute to his memory says: "His life was sacrificed as a result of a code of honor of the brigade in the Academy, established for years, and enforced most of our course." It further says that "all things work together for good," and that the death of Branch marks the turning in the tide of affairs at the Naval Academy—the abolishment of hazing, etc. Illustrations are given of all the Academic Staff—officers and civilian professors. Much of the book is devoted to athletics, a large portion to the Army-Navy football game last season, in which the Navy was victorious.

Persons skilled in military law fear that the U.S. Supreme Court has gone too far in the Grafton case and contradicts its opinion in the Carter case where it was held in substance that conviction for a crime in which is involved conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman justifies also trial and conviction under the 61st Article of War. Supposing then that an officer is tried by a civil court of the United States for embezzlement, and sentenced to confinement in a penitentiary, can he again be tried by a court-martial for the offense of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman necessarily involved in the commission of the act of embezzlement? If the Grafton decision covers the Army will have to carry a convict on its rolls until legislation severs him from the Service. In referring to the Carter case last week it should have been said that Carter and his associates were proceeded against in the courts civilly to recover the money alleged to be due by them to the government and not criminally.

We have received several expressions of opinion concerning the disposition of the amount remaining to the credit of the Grafton fund, all of which, with the exception noted elsewhere, suggest that the money should be used for the benefit of Grafton. We shall be glad to receive further suggestions and at the proper time will announce the conclusion of the matter, giving sufficient time for the hearing of objections, if there are any. As we are just beginning to hear from the Philippines it is obvious that the fund has not reached its limit. The amount received this week is \$891.80.

Judging from the paragraphs appearing in the local papers the managers of the Jamestown Exposition are chiefly interested in the Navy and Army as a means of increasing their receipts, not only by attracting visitors to the show, but by persuading our sailors and soldiers to empty their pockets into the treasury of the Exposition or some of its sidishows. This should not be permitted any further than it is impossible to prevent it. What-ever courtesy requires in the way of entertaining person-ages invited to the Ter-Centennial should be done, but nothing more than that. Our officers and men should not be made the victims of those seeking to turn an honest or a tricky penny at their expense.

The program for the rifle and pistol competitions at Camp Perry will not be completed for some time. Difficulty is found in securing officers for the various positions connected with the competition owing to the fact that the date is two months off and those who might be selected for the service may be needed in other lines of duty in the interval. It has been decided that the winning teams in the Philippines will not be brought over to Camp Perry owing to the long time that the men and officers would be required to be absent from their posts of duty. It is estimated that counting the time going and coming and for the period of preparation and the time of the contest itself the teams would be away from the Islands fully six months.



## JOSEPH LOUIS STICKNEY.

Joseph Louis Stickney, a graduate of the Naval Academy, and the last surviving star member of the class of 1867, died, aged fifty-nine years, on the 25th of May last. He resigned as a young master, but really, and in spirit, he never left the Navy, and few men have served it longer and with more single-hearted devotion. This is so much of his romantic history as will perhaps interest those who remember him.

Fate sent him to a mean little vessel under the command of one of the most detestable brutes that ever disgraced the uniform. That worthy, seeking, as usual, to pick trouble, started a needless dispute about whether a boat left the ship in the forenoon or in the afternoon watch, and after the first had been fully proven, settled the matter in his own peculiar fashion by ordering the officer of the afternoon watch to enter the second, and, of course, false statement in the log. The order was obeyed, but signature declined. That started the desired fracas. Another singularly ferocious order followed; then nagging, suspensions, arrests, charges, counter-charges, demands for court-martial (the little ship meanwhile stupidly drifting around the West Indies while the captain joyously piled up more and more misery, not only for this particular victim, but for all hands), and in the end, the watch officer, Stickney, having been carefully goaded to the proper pitch of exasperation, and having old Navy notions, now happily extinct, about the God-given irresponsibility of captains, hastily resigned—and just as hastily repented. But it was too late. A far-seeing Government was paying commissioned officers a year's sea pay to resign in those days. The acceptance was as precipitate and as ill-advised as the act itself. The Navy then lost a talented man and a good officer, partly through the prevailing lack of official common sense in Washington, and partly through the brute. The ensuing Robesonian era made it suffer for the one, and sundry unsavory scandals sent it to its knees in penance for harboring the other.

The new-made civilian went home to Chicago to engage in a business which went up in smoke in the great fire, while he was on his way thither. Then, somehow, he commenced reporting. Six years later he was in the trenches with Osman Digna, before Plevna, taking part in the assaults, beginning, what afterwards became a habit with him, the writing of war correspondence, not from the rear, but from where the flying bullets were thickest. The best reports of the Turkish operations were his, for he put down what he saw. He gained reputation and prosperity, followed by severe losses, which sent him to the bottom again, but the rebound brought him to the naval editorship of the New York Herald, which he held for eleven years. Here his best work for the rehabilitation of the Navy was done. It was incessant and effective. For the upbuilding of the fleet few men deserve more credit than he.

In the winter of 1898 he was sent as correspondent to China to report the supposed impending partition of that country. When the Spanish War broke out he was at Hong Kong. He got permission to join the Olympia, and throughout the Manila action he was aide to the commodore, who generously praises him in the report of the victory. That was the first time in all history that the press stood on the bridge of a fighting warship beside the fighting commander and saw and chronicled what was done as it was done. And when the people read his words, hot from the wires, they saw it all as he did. From him they first heard of, "You may fire when you're ready, Gridley!"; of the Petrel's gallant entrance into the harbor, and the splendid compliment paid her by the fleet; of the withdrawal "for breakfast," as he, first, so explained it; of Wilde's quiet smoke in the midst of the fight; of the Baltimore's action on her own account. Why, there was not a bit of fame made for anybody that day which, being a journalist, and so, after the manner of his kind, always seeking it for everyone but himself, he did not first set flying. He first told of the aggressions of von Diederich. He was present and saw the thunderstruck face of the German lieutenant when the stern offer of "a scrap here and now" was made. He thrilled the country with the story of Chichester's benevolent line-up of Her Majesty's ships, and though he had little sense of humor, there was something grimly funny in his account of his own private battle with the Filipinos when he went photographing around the bay in a leaky shoreboat with the little brown men potting at him, and he as vigorously shooting back in defense of his beloved camera. The Herald gave him \$2,000 for his report and \$3,000 for exposing himself on the Olympia, and published his portrait. I asked him afterwards why he thus risked his life in a purely private employment. "Never looked at it in that way," he replied quietly. "Thought I was back in the Service."

A year later and he was in the thick of the Boer war, and, as usual, where the most bullets were. The English papers made much of the astounding daring of two or three correspondents who, mounted on ponies, deliberately preceded the advancing British line at Colenso. Stickney was one of them; calmly he trotted up to the kopjes, which were literally belching fire, with the British bullets hissing overhead and the Dutch plowing up the ground on all sides. Then a shell burst directly in front of his horse, and the animal killed, crushed him under its body. He was extricated supposedly dead, but abundantly alive to start off a report of the capture of the guns before the noise was fairly out of his ears. Then the ruptured blood vessel asserted itself, and there was a long illness in the Durban hospital, and months of convalescence before he was ready to embark at San Francisco to get into the Boer difficulty in China. This commission was, however, revoked, and he came East bent on less spectacular achievement. For a time he promoted the fortunes of the Brown wire-wound gun, then of some other enterprises; but ultimately the call of the newspaper again prevailed, and he resumed his pen. His last literary work was an appreciative and admirably written account of the first squadron maneuvers of the Naval Militia.

He was a practised, brilliant and marvelously well-informed writer, not only on all naval subjects, but on any topic which he might be willing publicly to discuss. No man could live his life and get rich at it, and what with this and a certain intolerance of business methods and a diffidence in pushing himself—save in what he considered the line of duty—he saw mostly the seamy side of the world. For thirty-six years the strange fascination of the old Navy—which the youngsters of to-day cannot understand, but we who were of it do—held him in its spell; and it was pathetic to find him always tracing his own possible naval career as he believed (with much exercise of the imagination and, of course, the conviction of past unchecked seniority progress), it might have been. There were tears in his eyes, which made me regret laughingly reminding him that Merrell had become a rear admiral in his place. He never could see that the

rough road which he had walked was different from that which leads to the stars. But it has been given to few men to cheer in the fierce Moslem assault, to face at close quarters the marksmen of the Veldt and live; and, under fire, to be the eyes of his country at a great sea victory beneath his own flag. The rest of his little age may have been unrequited and without a name; but those "glorious hours of crowded life" were to him worth it all, and he knew that he died rich.

PARK BENJAMIN.

## THE GRAFTON FUND.

With reference to the proper distribution of what remains of the Grafton Fund, a correspondent suggests that a portion of it should go to Captain C. S. Nettles. He says: "I base the claim of Captain Nettles on the following points: 1. He defended Private Grafton before the courts at Iloilo. 2. He defended him twice before the Supreme Court of the Philippine Islands. 3. It was on his brief that the case was argued before the Supreme Court in Washington. 4. It has put him to the additional personal expense of about \$1,000. 5. To Captain Nettles, more than to any one man, does the Army owe this great victory. Do not think that I am trying to detract in the slightest from the valuable assistance rendered by Messrs. Atwood and McKinney, but as both of those gentlemen admit they could add little or nothing to Captain Nettles' brief as drawn, we should not overlook him. Captain Nettles is and has been a very sick man, and the energy and persistence he showed in bringing this case to a successful conclusion, in spite of physical weakness, was remarkable, and he is entitled to this reward." An expression of opinion on this matter is desired from those who furnished this sum—the Army at large. A number of organizations and individuals in sending their contributions to the fund have already expressed the wish that the whole, or a portion, of any surplus of the fund be turned over to Private Grafton.

Since the above was written we have received the letter which follows:

Chicago, Ill., June 4, 1907.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

From the statement of expenses of the appeal of the Grafton case to the Supreme Court, it appears that a considerable portion of the funds contributed by the Army remains in your hands. As during the progress of this case in the Philippine Islands it became necessary for me to order Capt. Clarence Nettles to Manila several times to prepare this case for the Supreme Court of the Philippines, in connection with the Judge Advocate of the Division and the Attorney General of the Philippine Islands, and to be present at the several hearings before the Supreme Court, on all of which trips he incurred considerable expense for which he could not be reimbursed by the government, I would suggest that, in view of his long and excellent services in connection with the several hearings of the Grafton case, \$500 or a sufficient amount to cover all his expenses be paid to Captain Nettles, and that the balance be turned over to the Army Relief Society. This suggestion is made because it is believed to be quite impracticable to return a proportionate share to the large number of subscribers of this fund. This recommendation in the case of Captain Nettles is made by me without his knowledge.

Now that the Grafton case has been finally adjudicated by the Supreme Court, I desire to call your attention to a slight error which has been frequently repeated in connection with this case, under the presumption that Judge Bates declined to assume jurisdiction in the first instance.

Before the trial by court-martial and immediately after receiving the report that Grafton had shot two Filipinos, I sent the Judge Advocate, Major Frank L. Dodds, to Judge McCabe, who was sitting as the Court of First Instance during the absence on leave of Judge Bates, and offered to submit the case for trial if demanded. As this act has been commented upon by the attorneys for the defense in the case, and also noted in the opinion of the Supreme Court, I will state for the benefit of those interested in the matter that while I regarded the case as eminently one for court-martial, but holding then the view, which has been apparently sustained by the Supreme Court, that the courts of the Philippine Islands, having been organized by and deriving authority from the United States, had jurisdiction in this and similar cases, I therefore submitted the case, and had the Court of First Instance tried Grafton I should not have ordered the court-martial. The case having gone to trial and the accused having been acquitted, I declined later to honor a warrant until the question could be submitted to the division commander.

WM. H. CARTER.

From Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., forwarded by Capt. R. A. Brown, 4th Cav., \$50; from Troop H, 4th Cav., \$20, from Capt. Brown, 1st Sergt. White, Q.M. Sergt. McGuire, Sergts. Sampson, Noack, Entringer, Torbahn, Grabenetz, Corpls. Fry, Schoenthal, Robertson, Pettit, Landon, Wyker, Cook, Fatta, Saddler, Gasta, Wagoner, Robertson, Pvts. Capps, Busan, Kaserman, Kunz, Griffin, Landgraf, Laymon, Marmus, Quierly, Rascoe, Ratliff, Robinson, Ruhl, Shadoun, Sherman, Steinbach, Spencer, Stinger, Thatcher; from Troop G, 4th Cav., \$30, from Capt. L. M. Koehler, Lieut. K. D. Klemm, 1st Sergt. Miller, Q.M. Sergt. Christ, Sergts. Billington, Chessie, Gillen, Palmer, Crane, Corpls. Feeney, Jackson, Hanson, Garven, Nelson, Cook Jamison, Far, Hillman, Sadler, Swavely, Pvts. Culpert, Davis, Dunn, Hamilton, Hummer, Isabell, Jarvis, Konoske, Kouns, Nelson, J. Ressler.

From Jaro, Leyte, P.I., \$15.50, forwarded by Capt. Albert Laws, 24th Inf., from officers and detachment of Co. G, 24th Inf., and detachment Signal Corps.

From Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P.I., \$10, forwarded by Lieut. R. P. Stoneburn, Philippine Scouts; from Lieuts. Stoneburn and William McGregor, Philippine Scouts.

From Fort Robinson, Neb., \$272, forwarded by Capt. Robert J. Duff, 8th Cav., contributed by officers and men of the 8th U.S. Cavalry while in the Philippines.

From Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., \$93, forwarded by Capt. George C. Saffarans, 2d Inf., from post and 2d Inf., N.C.S., and two civilians, \$12; band, 2d Inf., \$9.75; Co. I, \$23; Co. K, \$16.25; Co. M, \$11; officers of regimental field and staff and 3d Battalion, 2d Inf., \$21.

From Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., \$19.50, forwarded by 1st Lieut. J. E. Stejdie, 4th Cav., from officers and enlisted men of Troop E, 4th Cav.

From Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., \$5.50, forwarded by Sergt. 1st Cl. Louis Steinel, Hosp. Corps, from Sergts. Steinel, Wilfred Bishop, Pvts. William Diven, John D. Hofman, Harley J. Hutchins, Luther A. Hemmersly, John Robertson, Hosp. Corps.

From Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., \$385.30, for-

warded by Capt. Willis Uline, 15th Inf., contributed as follows: Officers, \$84.75; enlisted men, Hosp. Corps, \$5; 26th Battery, F.A., \$33.50; N.C.S., Band, and Companies B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K and M, 15th Inf., \$262.05. It is noted that Co. A, 15th Inf., has sent its contribution separately, and Co. L will send its contribution later.

From Camp Keithley, Mindanao, \$30 from Co. A, 15th Inf., forwarded by 1st Sergt. George Sayer.

From Camp Hayt, Samar, P.I.: Lieut. Fred Dam-

nan, P.S., \$2; Lieut. E. M. Barker, P.S., \$5.

From Cotabato, P.I., \$4, from Lieut. Clay Platt, P.S.

From Co. G, 8th Inf., at La Paz, Leyte, P.I., paymas-

ter's check for \$23, which we have returned for endorse-

ment, which was omitted by oversight, and therefore do

not include in the total noted below.

Total to include June 5, \$8,866.61; total since last

week, \$891.80.

## THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

Recent testimony before the Senate Committee on the Brownsville affair is all to the effect that the shooting at Brownsville was done by soldiers of the garrison, though there is nothing found to indicate that there was any conspiracy to shield the offenders as was at first alleged. In testifying before the committee, Inspector General Garlington stated that he did not believe there had been a "conspiracy" among the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the battalion of the 25th Infantry to profess ignorance concerning the affair. General Garlington conjectured that from five to twenty men were engaged in the raid, and said that he had "no knowledge whatever concerning the affair."

Brig. Gen. William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., testified this week that experiments recently made under his direction show that within a few hours after a gun is fired three minutes is the limit of time necessary for cleaning it in order to destroy the effect of the powder, and that in one case a gun had been cleaned in one minute so that it was difficult to tell, by looking through it, that it had been fired, although he thought that in that case if a white rag were run through the gun it would show stains. General Crozier said that he first had four rifles of the Springfield model fired five times at Fort Myer, and sent immediately to his office, which they reached in a few hours from the time they were fired. These rifles were cleaned in different ways. One was cleaned by using a rag and a brass cleaning rod and salsoda solution; one by using a rag with water alone, and one by using a dry rag. The fourth was not cleaned until the next day. In each case the cleaning was done in less than three minutes, except in the case of the rifle left over until the next day. The latter rifle required in its cleaning from fifteen minutes to half an hour.

A second experiment was made with rifles fired five times at Fort Myer and brought to General Crozier's office. In the case of those rifles, they were cleaned merely by using the thing which is provided with each rifle. The thing brush was used, and then a rag was pulled through by the thing, instead of being forced through by the cleaning rod, as done in the first experiment. The brush was pulled through easily, but there was some trouble in pulling the rag through, as it was apt to stick, and in one case it broke one of the things. In the case of the rifles cleaned by pulling the thing-brush through and afterward pulling a rag through on the thing without sticking, the time consumed was something like three minutes. When the thing broke it required double that length of time.

A third experiment was made in which two rifles were fired at Fort Myer, five rounds each and were taken to General Crozier's office immediately after. He had one of these rifles cleaned in the dark by drawing a brush through the barrel five times. That occupied just one minute. He brought that rifle with him to the committee room, together with the other rifle that had not been cleaned. He said that looking through the rifle it is difficult to see whether it has been fired at all.

General Crozier said these guns had been cleaned by a man in his office whom he did not regard as an expert in cleaning guns, and, in fact, did not think that he would be as quick at that work as the average soldier. He said that in firing a gun the smoke does not get back in the chamber, and it does not harden in the barrel so as to require much work in cleaning it under twelve or fifteen hours. In the case of the guns cleaned by him, the chambers were not cleaned, as they did not require it. Only the barrel of the gun showed the effect of the firing. He said the cartridge case formed a perfect gas check, and in firing nothing goes back of the magazine.

Senator Foraker suggested that the demonstration of the time it takes to clean a rifle be made before the committee at the Capitol. This suggestion will be carried out, and General Crozier will have guns fired at Fort Myer and brought to the committee room, where they can be cleaned in the presence of the committee. General Crozier also testified that careful microscopic investigation showed that if the bullets found in the houses of Brownsville had come from the shells found on the streets of Brownsville, they could not have been fired from any guns except the Springfield rifle, which was in the hands of the colored soldiers. The bullets themselves were of a kind that might have come from a Krag, a Springfield or a Krag carbine, as they are of the same size and have the same number of lands on them.

## ARMY OFFICERS AS ADVERTISING AGENTS.

Complaint has been made to the War Department that retired officers of the Army have been soliciting advertising for a monthly publication with the assurance that it had some sort of official relations to the War Department which would make it expedient for the advertiser to use this particular publication in order to secure the influence of officers in obtaining the patronage from post exchanges and other Army sources. Following is the official memorandum on the subject:

"In cases somewhat similar to the one under consideration, the Chief of Staff had occasion recently to express the following views:

"That the Government is, generally speaking, entitled to the exclusive right to the time, interest and talent of Army officers is a view very largely entertained by officers in the Army who have a high sense of their professional obligations. A commercial spirit is incompatible with such views. An Army officer cannot engage in any commercial enterprise for the purpose of personal gain, without devoting thereto a part of his time, interest and talent. Except while on leave of absence he has little "spare time" for such undertakings, for time not required by his immediate official duties must ordinarily be devoted to professional improvement in the interests of the Government, and to personal and domestic obligations, or to recreation and pleasure. By this means alone can his mental and physical faculties



be maintained in a maximum state of efficiency for the Government service.

"Upon these views the Secretary of War indorsed the following:

"I concur generally in the views of the Chief of Staff on this subject. The reason for expressing disapproval of the particular work which Lieutenant ——— proposes to do for personal profit is to be found, not so much in the facts of his case as in the general tendency of such arrangements to lead to abuse. \* \* \* Without intimating in the slightest way any improper motive on his part, I feel that it would be wiser, on grounds of public policy, to discourage plans of this general character."

"With reference to other similar cases, the following views were also expressed:

"An officer's title is conferred upon him for use in the military service, and the War Department does not consider that he has any right to use it as a 'commercial asset.' It is considered that an officer of the Army who uses his title to advance the interests of a commercial enterprise places himself in an attitude unfavorable to him as a soldier. There can be no impropriety in a retired officer engaging in any business, not of a character unbecoming to his position, in order to supplement the moderate compensation allowed him by the Government, but the display of the fact that he is a retired Army officer, and especially the display of his uniform or title, for the purpose of advertising a private business, is certainly in bad taste, if not reprehensible. The proper use of his uniform and title is in the Service of his country, and not in the service of his private undertakings. Such a course of procedure on the part of retired Army officers, if it became at all common, could not but result in discredit, if not injury, to the Service."

#### OFFICIAL DECISION AS TO TIPS.

R. J. Tracewell, Comptroller of the Treasury, has rendered an interesting decision on the question of allowing Army officers to give tips while traveling in government service. The amount involved in the case in question was but 55 cents. Judge Tracewell says: "The practice of tipping has no foundation in statutory law, but has grown up through a laudable desire on the part of the government to afford its officers and employees, when traveling on official business, the means by which they may obtain first-class accommodations and service, the same as that accorded to other and all first-class travelers; in other words, tipping is allowable because it is the universal custom of the traveling public to tip porters and servants, and this being true, it is practically impossible to obtain good or even reasonable service without tipping, and the reasonableness or unreasonableness of the tip depends upon circumstances, and must necessarily be left largely to the discretion of the Department at whose direction the officer or employee is traveling. This being true, and the allowance being purely *ex gratia*, it follows that it should not be abused, and no traveling officer or employee should tip indiscriminately or recklessly, but only when necessary, and to no greater extent than if he were traveling privately, on his own personal business or pleasure.

"In the present case, while the tips may seem to be unnecessary as well as unreasonable, yet they are not necessarily so. A tip might be absolutely necessary on a 25 or 50-cent fare trip, and not so on a \$1 or \$1.50 fare trip. There is and can be no way of fixing the amount or the reasonableness of the tip by the length of the trip or the amount paid for fare. The Attorney General might fix or limit it by an arbitrary regulation as he has already done with respect to lodging and board at hotels, but the accounting officers are without such power.

"The tips in question not being so out of reason as to constitute a patent fraud, and the Attorney General having approved them as reasonable and necessary, I am not disposed to hold that he made a mistake as to the facts.

"The Auditor's disallowances are overruled and the three items referred to allowed."

#### DECISIONS OF THE COMPTROLLER.

Chief Btsn. William Walsh, U.S.N., applied for an allowance of heat and light. The question was referred to the Comptroller of the Treasury requesting his decision whether chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sail makers are entitled to such allowance, as prescribed for officers of the Army pursuant to the Army Appropriation Act approved March 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1158, 1167). The Assistant Comptroller, Hon. L. P. Mitchell, quotes Sec. 12, Act of March 3, 1899, Sec. 1612, Rev. Stat., and the Act of March 2, 1907, and concludes as follows:

Said section 1612 operates upon future as well as existing legislation on pay and allowances in the Army. If the Act of March 3, 1899, supra had said that the chief warrant officers in question should have the same pay and allowances as are 'now allowed' a second lieutenant in the Infantry of the Army I do not think they would be entitled to any pay or allowances other than those to which a second lieutenant of the Infantry of the Army was entitled at the time of the passage of said act nor that they would be entitled to any increase in pay or allowances that might thereafter be granted to a second lieutenant of the Infantry of the Army. But when Congress said that the officers in question should have the same pay and allowances as are now allowed to a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, I am of opinion that Congress intended they should then be placed on an equal footing as to pay and allowances with a second lieutenant of the Marine Corps in that they should have the benefit of section 1612 to the same extent as such lieutenant then had it. That is, if the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant in the Infantry of the Army are increased or reduced, then by said section 1612 the pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of the Marine Corps and of the officers in question are likewise increased or reduced. The warrant officers also have any other allowances such lieutenant of the Marine Corps then received. This construction would seem to be in harmony with the object and purpose of the Act of March 3, 1899, supra, so far as said act deals with the subject of pay and allowances of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps.

In *Moore v. United States*, 4 Ct. Cls., 139, it is said: "In the construction of statutes which fix the compensation of public officers, the rule of interpretation as held by the Courts is, that where the words of such a statute are loose and obscure, and admit of two meanings, they should be construed in favor of the officer. (*United States v. Morse*, 3 Story, 87.)"

I do not think it necessary to here invoke the principle announced in the above case.

By the above provision of the Act of March 3, 1899, I am of opinion that Congress intended that the officers in question should then be placed in the same status as to pay and allowances as second lieutenants of the Marine Corps then had, and that they are entitled under section 1612 B.S. to the allowance of heat and light, under the same conditions and limitations as would be applicable to a second lieutenant in the Infantry of the Army.

This construction of the law does not affect the mileage

allowance under the decision in 8 Comp. Dec., 123. The right which a second lieutenant of the Marine Corps had on March 3, 1899, to Navy mileage, as provided in the Act of June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 376), was a right to which the chief warrant officers became entitled in lieu of Army mileage. With this exception their pay and allowances are fixed by section 1612, R.S., as were those of a second lieutenant of the Marine Corps on March 3, 1899, with the same exception.

The question as to whether the rifle team of the organized militia of Hawaii was entitled to the fifty per cent. rate over land grant railroads was referred to the Comptroller who decides as follows: "The laws of Congress provide for the organization of the militia and make appropriations therefor. This is done in order that the members of the organized militia may be trained as soldiers so as to be more effective when called into the Service of the United States. The travel required or provided under the rules of the War Department is therefore as troops of the United States and the laws relating to the transportation of United States troops should apply. The payment for the transportation of any body of organized militia when traveling under orders of the War Department should therefore be governed by the same restrictions as apply to the transportation of troops of the United States."

#### WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

Question having arisen as to who should perform the duties prescribed for the commanding officer of troops on transports when no organization of troops is embarked, it was ordered that the transport regulations be amended so as to require an embarkation order to issue, when practicable, designating the commanding officer of troops, and in the absence of such an order, the senior line officer embarked to assume command of the troops.

New Pattern Target for pistol firing: Recommendations were received from various officers that a different form of target from that now prescribed be adopted for pistol firing. Reference of all the papers to the School of Musketry was ordered for test and report.

Routing of travel over other than the shortest usually traveled routes: Two cases arose where transportation was furnished officers over other than the shortest usually traveled routes, in order to take advantage of land grant roads, thus reducing the cost to the Quartermaster's Department. It was ordered that the mileage vouchers for travel over the route by which transportation in kind was furnished, be approved.

Number of men to be considered in determining the number for collective fire: Question arose whether the members of the machine gun platoon should be counted as belonging to a company for purposes of collective fire when they are not stationed at the same post as the company of which they form a part. Decided in the negative.

Rank of mechanics and chief mechanics: Inquiry was received on this matter. It was ordered that reply be made that they rank as privates, but should be borne on rolls immediately preceding musicians.

Modification of form for report of survey officer: Suggestion was received that this form be amended so as to show more detailed information. Approval was recommended as to suggestion that blank indorsements be provided for the certificates of the commanding officer and the officer witnessing destruction of property ordered destroyed.

Excusing troops at Washington Barracks from practice marches: Request to this effect was received. As there is but one company present for duty (one being away at target practice) and this company is much reduced in strength, approval was ordered, the marches to be resumed as soon as the department commander deems it practicable to do so.

Troops for North Dakota state encampment: Request was received that a battalion be sent from Fort Lincoln for this purpose. Approval was ordered, the state to pay the expenses incurred.

Use of the Fort Sill target range by Oklahoma National Guard: Request to this effect having been received, approval was ordered.

#### THE U.S.S. BIRMINGHAM.

The U.S. scout cruiser Birmingham, launched from the yards of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., on May 29, as noted in our last issue, is an entirely new type of vessel so far as the Navy is concerned, and the various features of the design have been given the most careful consideration.

The estimated speed, 24 knots, is greater than that of any other cruiser of the Navy, and is exceeded only by that of the torpedo-boats and destroyers, and while it is slightly less than that of the English scouts now building, the difference in speed is more than compensated for by the ability to maintain the high speed in all conditions of weather, more than twice the coal capacity of the English scouts, and, consequently, a greatly increased radius of action.

The plans as fully developed call for a vessel of the following characteristics:

Length between perpendiculars, 420' 0"; length over all, 423' 2"; breadth, moulded, 46' 8"; draft, fully loaded, 19' 1-1/2"; depth amidship, moulded, 36' 5 1-16"; displacement, fully loaded, 4,640 tons; displacement on trial, 3,750 tons; draft on trial, 16' 9 1-2"; total coal capacity, 1,250 tons; coal on trial, 475 tons; feed water total, 100 tons; feed water on trial, 50 tons; maximum speed, average of four hours' run, 24 knots; steaming radius at 10 knots per hour about, 6,250 knots; steaming radius at full speed, about 1,875 knots; maximum indicated horsepower, M. engines, est., 16,000 knots; indicated horsepower, auxiliaries, 400 knots.

The freeboard of the vessel is greater than that of any other vessel in the Navy, being, at the normal draft, 19 ft. 8 1-2 in. amidships, 34 ft. 0 in. at the stem, and 21 ft. 6 in. at the stern. The high freeboard insures good sea-going qualities, gives great range of stability and provides a safe and dry vessel under all conditions of weather. On account of the high freeboard it has been possible to provide commodious quarters for the officers and crew, well above the waterline. A fore-castle has been provided above the main deck, for about one quarter of the length, and deck houses have been arranged abaft the fore-castle.

Ample subdivision has been made to insure the vessel keeping afloat with no resulting serious change of trim or loss of stability if several of the compartments are pierced.

In planning the structural details the greatest care has been exercised to provide a hull which shall combine with lightness the strength and stiffness necessary to successfully withstand the severe shocks which the

vessel may be called upon to undergo, and particular attention has been paid to the longitudinal strength of the vessel and to the strength of the water-tight bulkheads, that they may be able to withstand the pressure due to the flooding of any compartment and thus avoid endangering the vessel as a whole.

The hull is built of steel throughout and she has an inner bottom so that the vessel will be well protected from injury in case of grounding.

Five decks, designated as fore-castle, main, berth, orlop and platform, respectively, are provided, the main and berth decks being continuous from stem to stern. Nickel steel protection of 80 pounds per square foot is worked on the shell plating for the length of the machinery space including the dynamo room, extending from about 3 ft. 4 in. below the waterline to about 9 ft. 6 in. above, abreast the engine and dynamo rooms and 6 ft. 6 in. above, abreast the boiler rooms. At the forward end of the machinery space and the after end of the dynamo room, partial athwartship bulkheads of 40 pounds nickel steel will be fitted of the same length as the adjoining side protection. Nickel steel protection will also be fitted in wake of the steering engine.

The battery consists of two 5-inch and six 3-inch rapid fire guns and two 21-inch submerged torpedo tubes.

Two submerged torpedo tubes of the side-loading type with all necessary accessories, will be installed in the torpedo room forward, one on each side. Four torpedoes for each tube will be carried.

The engines will be of the vertical, twin-screw, four cylinder, triple-expansion type, located in separate compartments, of a combined indicated horse power of 16,000, arranged for out-board turning propellers when going ahead. The steam pressure in the high pressure receiver will be 250 pounds. The necessary auxiliaries and accessories will be provided in accordance with the practice of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

There will be twelve watertube boilers of the "Express" type, placed in three watertight compartments, with a total grate surface of 633 square feet, and a total heating surface of 37,080 square feet. The working pressure will be 275 pounds per square inch. The steaming capacity will be such that all the steam machinery can be run at full power with an average air pressure in the fire-rooms of five inches of water. Four smoke pipes, each 75 feet high above the base, will be fitted. An evaporating and distilling plant capable of evaporating and condensing 16,000 gallons of water per day will be installed, and a refrigerating plant of two tons capacity will also be fitted. The vessel will be steam heated throughout.

She will be lighted throughout by electricity, and to supply the current for the lights and the various electric driven auxiliaries about the ship, deck winches, ammunition hoists, ventilation sets, air compressors, etc., three thirty-two kilowatt steam-driven generating sets, of 125 volts pressure at the terminals, will be installed in the dynamo room on the platform deck aft.

Two stockless anchors and one Navy anchor will be fitted with complete arrangements for handling and stowing the same.

The windlass will be of the vertical spindle type, with two wildcats and gypsy heads.

The steam steering gear will be of the usual Navy type, with the steering engine located in a separate watertight compartment aft, and with the usual steering stations in the chart house and on the bridge.

Two masts will be provided, the foremast being fitted for the installation of wireless telegraph.

The chart house and emergency cabin in the after end of the fore-castle deck will be of bronze. The chart house and the bridge above will be supplied with the usual steering stands, engine telegraphs and indicators.

The arrangement of the quarters provides accommodation for a commanding officer, twelve wardroom officers, five warrant officers, and 340 men. The quarters for the officers are located in the after portion of the vessel with the usual staterooms, messrooms, etc., as customary in the Naval Service. The amidship and forward portions of the vessel are given up to the crew, with the usual lavatories, dispensary, sick bay, etc. Quarters for the chief petty officers are provided on the orlop deck forward.

The houses on the main deck contain the galleys, bakery, breadroom, blacksmith shop, and wireless telegraph room. A large workshop is provided on the berth deck between the engine hatches, and the firemen's wash, rooms are also located on the berth deck, between the uptake enclosures.

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U.S.S. Maryland at Cavite, P.I., on April 18 celebrated the second anniversary of her going into commission by foot-races, greased pole stunts, boxing matches, aquatic sports and a vaudeville performance. One of the most exciting events was the division cutter races, each race bringing forth loud applause from the winning division. The dinghy race between the wardroom and steerage mess attendants proved a very exciting event, the steerage "boys" winning by a very few strokes. The swimming races and other usual events were all pulled off in good shape. Altogether the day was a great success and will long be remembered by all present. A great many visitors were present from ashore and the different ships lying at anchor. Among the visitors, the crew of the ship were especially pleased to see Captain Quinby, of the Cincinnati. Under the auspices of the Cavite Lodge of the Exiles, the Maryland Vaudeville Company arranged to give a performance at the Cavite theater May 2.

The motor boat built at the Norfolk Yard will be delivered to the battleship Connecticut at Hampton Roads, Va., this week. It will be used as the Admiral's barge. The motor boat is one of the best ever turned out at this yard, and has a speed of 19 knots.

The crack baseball team of the U.S.S. Pennsylvania went down to defeat May 2, at Cavite, P. I., before the gunboat Elcano's fast team in a nine inning game by a score of 4 to 1. Elcano scored the first run in the third inning but Pennsylvania evened up matters in the sixth. No further runs were made until the ninth, when the Elcano added three more. It was one of the fastest games of ball ever witnessed on the Cavite ball diamond.

Boatswain Mate J. Griffin, U.S.N., and Ordinary Seaman J. B. Kuehnle were injured on May 29, at Norfolk, Va., by an accident on board the battleship Virginia. Griffin was taken to the Naval Hospital, after being attended by the surgeon on board the Virginia. The accident happened in the course of the drill of clearing ship for action, part of which consists in housing the topmasts. Griffin and Kuehnle were on one of the upper searchlight platforms, keeping the gear clear the crew were lowering away, when the mast rope slipped on the drum and the mast came down with a run. The mast



and gaff were broken and Griffin and Kuehne were hurt by the gaff and other gear falling on them. Griffin had several ribs broken, his collar bone was broken and he had a number of flesh wounds. Kuehne was badly bruised, but his injuries were not considered dangerous.

During the stay of the U.S.S. West Virginia at Chin Fung, China, a hunting party composed of Lieut. Comdr. Powers Symington, Lieutenant Fremont and Midshipmen Whiting and Wilcox, bagged over 100 ducks and one deer in less than three hours, and aside from the few ducks used for the officers, the entire bag was given to the hungry natives. In this portion of China ducks are plentiful and easily caught and it is strange to see hundreds of starving Chinamen begging for a little rice when thousands of ducks and other wild game are within easy reach.

It is unofficially whispered aboard the battleship Ohio, according to the New York Sun, that about June 10 there may be a new fist champion of the Navy. Mike Neely, A.B., aboard the Ohio, is in hard training and is considered by his shipmates to be pretty good at the game. On the Missouri Joe Altera, an Italian by birth, tips the beam at 185 pounds and is not backward with his fists. He holds a championship belt received from Sailor Burke upon the latter's departure from the Navy. The Ohio's seamen are of the opinion that it belongs aboard their ship, and quite unofficially it is rumored that there may be a settlement of the question when the Missouri comes within reach.

The baseball team of the U.S.S. Maryland fell in defeat on May 3, at Manila, before a soldier team from McKinley. The score at the end of seven innings stood 4 to 1 in favor of the Army men. Pitcher Thompson's speedy ball proved too much for the sailors. Thompson struck out eight men during the seven innings and permitted but one or two safe hits.

Some 400 men of the U.S.S. West Virginia were granted liberty at Manila May 4 and boarded four vessels flying proudly the flag of "The House of Pierce." Up the Pasig they went dragging proudly behind them cascos laden with all sorts of good things to eat and to drink. The squadron first proceeded direct to Fort McKinley. The band, upon arrival, struck up "There'll be a hot time." Steaming down the river again a landing was finally effected at the Mandalayen picnic grounds. Here's where the fun began. Outside of the regular games, such as potato races, wheelbarrow and sack races, 100 and 200 yards dash, the boys indulged in a carabao race, a highly spirited game of baseball with a close score of 52-23, a greased pig race, and the piece de resistance of all Filipino sports, five separate and distinct cock fights. So elated were the tars over the winning manooks that they forthwith adopted them as additional mascots and as such carried them back to the flagship.

The launch of Rear Admiral John P. Merrell, U.S.N., ran into the 30-footer, owned by Mrs. A. G. Vanderbilt, at Newport, R.I., May 31, and the Navy Department has allowed her \$250 for damages. Rear Admiral Merrell sent a letter to Mrs. Vanderbilt expressing formally his regret at the accident.

"The Jolly Tars" Minstrel and Vaudeville Troupe of the U.S.S. West Virginia gave a very successful performance aboard ship at Cavite, P.I., April 26. Sailors from other vessels shared in the hospitality of the flagship and enjoyed the performance, as well as Admiral Dayton, commander-in-chief; his staff, officers of the fleet and their ladies, and guests from Manila.

The battleships Connecticut, Louisiana, Ohio, Iowa, Rhode Island and Indiana, and the cruiser Washington sailed from New York city June 5 for Hampton Roads. They were followed within an hour by the Austrian cruisers Sankt Georg and Aspern, also bound for Hampton Roads.

The new U.S. cruiser Milwaukee, according to a despatch from San Francisco, failed at her trial trip on June 5, as when only fairly started one of the steam pipes refused to work. Investigation showed that a chain had been dropped into the pipe, but whether this was the result of accident or design could not be learned. The Navy trial boat left for Washington June 6. The vessel will be given another trial.

The U.S.S. Denver and Cleveland arrived at Gibraltar June 3 en route to the Far East to join the Second Division of the Pacific Fleet in Chinese waters. They reported having sighted ten icebergs on May 22 in latitude 41 and longitude 52. The icebergs covered about six miles of water.

A massive silver service, purchased by subscriptions from citizens of Kansas, will be formally presented to the battleship Kansas at the League Island Navy Yard, Pa., June 17. The presentation exercises will include an address by the Governor of Kansas, and will be followed by a reception and luncheon aboard the battleship.

The Navy retiring board, which has had before it during the past week the case of Lieut. Col. C. M. Perkins, U.S.M.C., came to no conclusion. The board, which consists of Col. L. W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., president; Med. Insp. W. A. McClurg, of the Navy; Lieut. Col. George Richards, asst. paymr., U.S.M.C., and Surg. J. F. Urie, of the Navy, with Capt. E. E. West, U.S.M.C., recorder, will resume its meeting Monday, June 10, to hear rebuttal testimony. Lieut. Colonel Perkins has been until lately in command of marines at Panama. His retirement is suggested by severe injuries received during the past year.

Bids are asked by the Bureau of Ordnance for turret gun sights for the 12-inch guns of the Kentucky and Ohio, and for the 13-inch guns of the Wisconsin. Eight sights are required for the former two vessels and four for the latter. Information in detail may be had on application to the Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Proposals will be received until noon of June 15.

Capt. W. P. Potter, U.S.N., who has been assigned to command the new 16,000-ton battleship Vermont, at present lying at the Charlestown Navy Yard, joined the vessel on June 3. The Vermont will not be completely finished and outfitted until after Old Home week in July.

The six torpedo-boat destroyers Hull, Worden, Truxtun, Whipple, Stewart and Hopkins, which have been in New York waters for some days, left on June 6 for Hampton Roads, Va., on their 240-mile endurance test. They started from an imaginary line off the Scotland Lightship. The wind was blowing moderately from west-southwest, and there was a rough sea heaving in, the aftermath of the heavy easterly gales of the last three days. For a mile at least the position of the destroyers could be measured, and at that time the Worden, the Stewart, and the Hopkins had forged considerably ahead of the others. They were evidently carrying every pound of steam that could be made, and within a short time all were hull down. The time taken by the observers at the start was thirty-three minutes after eight o'clock in the morning. On Friday the commander-in-chief of the Atlantic Fleet reported by wireless that the destroyer Hopkins broke a propeller off

Hog Island Light and was in tow of the Whipple, bound for the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she will be docked soon as possible. The accident caused a bad hole in the side of the vessel. Although the Hopkins is leaking badly, the pumps are holding their own. Tugs have been sent from Norfolk Yard.

Capt. Edward P. Pendleton, who has been in command of the battleship Missouri, was relieved at the navy yard, Boston, on June 1, by Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. Captain Pendleton will shortly be promoted to rear admiral.

The French warships Kleber Chasseloup, Laubet and Victor Hugo arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., June 1, and dropped anchor in close proximity to the American warships now at anchor off the Jamestown Exposition. The French squadron will remain in Hampton Roads for some time. They will be joined from day to day by the returning Italian, Austrian, Chilean, Brazilian and American vessels for another naval demonstration and illumination when President Roosevelt goes again to the Jamestown Exposition on Georgia Day, June 10.

Comdr. William Shepherd Benson, now stationed at Charleston, S.C., as lighthouse inspector of the 6th District, will be designated as commandant of cadets at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, to succeed Capt. George P. Colvocoresses. Commander Benson, who is a native of Georgia, was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1877, and ordered to the Hartford on the South Atlantic Station the same year. He served on the Essex and Constitution, and was detailed for duty at the Brooklyn yard. In 1883 he made the cruise on the Yantic to Littleton Island as convoy to the Greely relief steamer Proteus. He has served on the advisory board at Boston, with the hydrographic officer at Baltimore, with the Fish Commission steamer Albatross, and went around the world on the Dolphin. From 1890 to 1893 he was stationed at the Naval Academy, and then for a year was on duty at the Washington yard. He was promoted to lieutenant June 23, 1893, and to lieutenant commander July 1, 1900, and commander July 1, 1905. He has had two details to the Naval Academy in the past ten years.

Chief Yeoman Frederick J. Buenze, U.S.A., got a verdict of twenty-five cents June 6 in his suit against the Newport Amusement Association for discrimination against the naval uniform at the defendant's dance pavilion last fall. The verdict is in accordance with a ruling given some time ago by Judge William H. Sweetland, presiding Justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, in which he held that the amusement association had the right to select its patrons and could exclude men in uniform if it so desired, and therefore Buenze could recover only the price of his admission ticket. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

## THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.  
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.  
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

### VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

#### ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

##### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

Send mail for ships of squadron to Fort Monroe, Va.  
CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Evans.) Capt. Hugo Osterhaus. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Greenleaf A. Merriam. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert R. Couden. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Second Division.

Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, Commander.  
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Thomas.) Capt. Senaton Schroeder. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, Commander.

##### Third Division.

Send mail for ships of squadron to Fort Monroe, Va.  
ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis.) Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blockinger. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Fourth Division.

Rear Admiral William H. Emory, Commander.  
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Emory.) Capt. Lewis C. Heiner. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
MINNESOTA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. John Hubbard. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Third Squadron.

##### Sixth Division.

DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Has been ordered to the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
PRAIRIE, C.C., 13 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
SCORPION, C.G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Has been ordered to the navy yard, New York. Address there.

##### Fourth Squadron.

##### Seventh Division.

Send mail for ships of this division, except Marietta, in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
DIXIE, C.G., 8 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At Havana, Cuba.  
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Thomas S. Rogers. Arrived June 1 at Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At Puerto Cortez, Honduras.

##### Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail for flotilla to Fort Monroe, Va.  
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. At Hampton Roads, Va.

WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. James H. Tomb. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
STEWART (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At Hampton Roads, Va.

##### Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail for flotilla to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
SHUBRICK, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
BLAKELEY, T.B. Ensign Charles H. Blakeley. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. Willis G. Mitchell. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

##### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. Joseph T. Rodgers, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
AJAX (collier), merchant complement. Joseph S. Hutchinson, master. At Boston, Mass.  
ARETHUSA (water ship), merchant complement. W. S. See, master. At Boston, Mass.  
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
CAESAR (collier), merchant complement. Richard J. Easton, master. At the naval station, Culebra, West Indies.  
GLACIER (supply ship). Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. Albert B. Randall, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
NERO (collier), merchant complement. Henry T. Meriwether, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.  
STERLING (collier), merchant complement. Gustav E. Peterson, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.  
YANKTON (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

##### PACIFIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief.  
Send mail for entire fleet in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

##### First Squadron.

##### First Division.

WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton.) Capt. John B. Milton. At Kobe, Japan.  
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. At Kobe, Japan.  
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Chauncey Thomas. At Yokohama, Japan.  
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Aaron Ward. At Yokohama, Japan.

##### Second Division.

CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Shanghai, China.  
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John G. Quimby. Arrived June 5 at Amoy, China.  
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At Shanghai, China.  
RALEIGH, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. George H. Peters. At Chefoo, China.  
DENVER, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William B. Carpenter. Sailed June 7 from Gibraltar for Port Said, Egypt. The following is the itinerary of the Denver and Cleveland en route to the Pacific Fleet: arrive Port Said June 15, leave June 19; arrive Suez June 20, leave June 21; arrive Aden June 27, leave July 1; arrive Colombo July 10, leave July 16; arrive Singapore July 23, leave July 27; arrive Manila Aug. 2.  
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. Sailed June 7 from Gibraltar for Port Said, Egypt.

##### Second Squadron.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander.

##### Third Division.

CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne.) Comdr. Cameron McR. Winslow. Comdr. Frank E. Beatty ordered to command. At San Diego, Cal.  
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle. Sailed June 2 from San Diego, Cal., for the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash.  
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. On her final trial trip off the California Coast.  
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Acapulco, San Salvador.  
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 14 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. Sailed June 2 from Santa Lucia for Bahia, Brazil. The following is the itinerary of the St. Louis while en route to the Pacific Coast: Arrive Bahia June 18, leave June 18; arrive Rio Janeiro June 21, leave July 5; arrive Montevideo July 9, leave July 16; arrive Sandy Point July 22, leave July 22; arrive Valparaiso July 28, leave Aug. 4; arrive Callao Aug. 8, leave Aug. 15; arrive Acapulco Aug. 22, leave Aug. 26; arrive San Francisco Sept. 1.

##### Fourth Division.

BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Ordered out of commission.  
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Arthur W. Dodd. At San Diego, Cal.  
ALBANY, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Henry T. Mayo to command. Ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

##### THIRD SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Hemphill, Commander.

##### Fifth Division.

RAINBOW, 6 guns. Comdr. Ben. W. Hodges. Arrived June 1 at Hong Kong, China.  
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. Arrived June 1 at Shanghai, China.  
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. Arrived June 1 at Amoy, China.  
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. At Shanghai, China.

##### Sixth Division.

ARAYAT, G., 2 guns. Ensign George V. Stewart. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PANAY, G., 5 guns. Ensign Chester W. Nimitz. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
PARAGUA, G., 1 gun. Ensign Joseph V. Ogan. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
CALLAO, G., 1 gun. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.  
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Joseph L. Jayne. Arrived June 2 at Hong Kong, China.  
QUIROS, 2 guns. Lieut. Harlan P. Perrill. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.  
VILLALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. Cruising on the Yang-tse river, China.

##### Coast Defense.

MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. In reserve at the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I.  
MONTREY, M., 4 guns. In ordinary, at the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

##### First Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Frank R. McCrary, Flotilla Commander.  
CHAUNCEY (destroyer). Lieut. Frank R. McCrary. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.  
BARRY (destroyer). Ensign David Lyons. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.



BAINBRIDGE (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DALE (destroyer), 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.  
DECATUR (destroyer). In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

#### Fourth Torpedo Flotilla.

PAUL JONES (destroyer). Lieut. Edgar B. Larimer. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.  
PREBLE (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. Thomas Adams, master. At Chefoo, China.  
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Chefoo, China.  
NANSHAN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At Chefoo, China.  
POMPEY (collier), merchant complement. James Smith, master. At the naval station, Guam.  
SATURN (collier), merchant complement. Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

#### VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ANNAPOLIS, G., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark. Sailed May 12 from Honolulu for the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa, to relieve the Adams as stationship. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.  
BUFFALO, C.G., 6 guns. Comdr. Charles F. Pond. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.  
DOUGLASS (despatch boat), 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Thomas Washington. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
EAGLE, C.G., 2 guns. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Sailed June 1 from the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, for Hampton Roads, Va., en route navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.  
HARTFORD, C., 9 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.  
KANSAS, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles E. Vreeland. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. Jeremiah Meritt, master. At Lambert Point, Va.  
MAYFLOWER (despatch boat), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.  
MANTONOMO, M. Chief Bsn. Eugene M. Isaacs. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.  
PEORIA, Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.  
POCOMO (tug). Chief Bsn. John J. Holden. At Hampton Roads. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
SYLPH, C.G. Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Norfolk, Va., Pine Beach Station.  
VERMONT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William P. Potter. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.  
WASP, C.G., 2 guns. Chief Bsn. John S. Croghan. Arrived June 2 at the naval station, Key West, Fla. Address there.  
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Horace W. Harrison. At Ludington, Mich. Send mail to Muskegon, Mich.

#### Midshipmen's Practice Squadron.

Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
OLYMPIA, P.C., 11 guns. Capt. Thomas B. Howard. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.  
ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.  
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Harry McL. P. Huse. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

#### SPECIAL SERVICE SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Stockton, commander.  
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Stockton). At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.  
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Theodor Porter. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

#### FIRST SUBMARINE FLOTILLA.

Lieut. Charles P. Nelson, Flotilla Commander.  
Send mail to the navy yard, New York.  
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. At the navy yard, New York.  
SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. At the navy yard, New York.  
PLUNGER. Lieut. Guy W. Castle. At the navy yard, New York.  
NINA (tender). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. At the navy yard, New York.

#### TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.  
At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedoboats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin, Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers, Wauke, and Wilkes; destroyer Macdonough and the submarines Adder, Holland and Moccasin, and the cruiser Atlanta used as a barracks for the men of flotilla.

#### FISH COMMISSION STEAMERS.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FISH HAWK. Lieut. Joseph L. Hileman. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.

#### RECEIVING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C., 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Adams will be replaced as station ship by the Annapolis. The Adams will then proceed home under command of Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark to the navy yard, New York, via the Suez Canal.  
ALLIANCE, sails, 4 guns (station and storeship). Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
AMPHITRITE, M., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
CONSTELLATION (stationary trainingship). Capt. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Walter C. Cowles. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
HANCOCK (transport receivingship). Capt. William H. Reeder. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.  
INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
LANCASTER, C., 8 guns, R.S. Capt. James M. Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.  
MOHICAN, C., 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. John F. Luby. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.  
MONONGAHELA (storeship), 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.  
PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. James H. Bull. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.  
PHILADELPHIA, P.C. (receivingship). Comdr. Francis H. Sherman. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.  
REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.  
RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.  
SOUTHERY (prison ship). Chief Bsn. William L. Hill. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship), 6 guns. Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal. The Supply is now on a cruise to Manila to transfer men, etc.  
WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

#### TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FRAGUT (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
FOX (torpedoboot). Lieut. Wallace Berthoff. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.  
STILETTO (torpedoboot). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.  
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Joseph R. DeFreese. At the Torpedo Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

#### STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.  
SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanns, retired. Sailed from New York city April 30 on her annual cruise, first going to Glen Cove, where she will remain until about May 29. After cruising about the Sound she will leave New London on or about June 11 for Plymouth, England. From that port she will sail for the Madeira Islands about July 15, leaving there for the voyage home about Aug. 1.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; G., gunboat; G., gunboat, and O.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

#### G.O. 46, MAY 8, 1907, NAVY DEPT.

The following Executive Order, dated Sept. 18, 1906, is published for the information and guidance of the naval service, viz:

"The White House, Sept. 18, 1906.  
"Enlisted men of the Marine Corps, regularly detailed as messmen in a command, not to exceed in number one for every twenty men, shall receive the same compensation in addition to their monthly pay as is now or may hereafter be allowed enlisted men of the Navy under like circumstances: Provided, however, That marines must serve as messmen a whole month to be entitled to this extra compensation, and shall not be paid for service as such for fractional parts of a month.  
(Signed) "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The provisions of the foregoing order are exclusively applicable to cases of enlisted men of the Marine Corps on shore duty. The detail of such enlisted men as messmen afloat and the payment of the compensation provided therefor shall be made in all respects as now obtains in like cases of enlisted men of the Navy.

V. H. METCALF, Secretary.

#### DEATHS AMONG NAVY ENLISTED MEN.

Charles Epting, landsman for yeoman, died May 31, 1907, while an inmate of the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.  
French Johnson, water tender, died May 27, 1907, while an inmate at the naval hospital, Newport, R.I.  
William Edard O'Neill, seaman, died June 3, 1907, while attached to the U.S.S. Maryland.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 31.—Lieut. Comdr. W. Ball to the navy yard, Boston, Mass., June 15, 1907, duty department of steam engineering of that yard.  
Lieut. Comdr. T. Washington detached duty Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., June 3, 1907; to command Dolphin.  
Lieut. A. St. C. Smith to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., June 15, 1907, duty department of steam engineering of that yard.  
Lieut. C. E. Courtney detached duty in command Blakely; to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., duty in connection with submarine torpedo boats and to command Octopus when commissioned.  
Lieut. A. Kautz to the naval torpedo station, Newport, R.I.  
Lieut. F. R. Naile to Lancaster, navy yard, League Island, Pa., June 15, 1907.  
Ensign C. A. Blakely detached duty Mayflower; to command Blakely.  
Asst. Surg. H. W. Smith report to Surgeon General, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for special temporary duty.  
Paymr. R. Spear to the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for duty as assistant to the general storekeeper of that yard.  
Paymr. R. H. Woods detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 15, 1907; to duty as midshipmen's storekeeper and commissary officer, Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., July 1, 1907.  
Lieut. W. S. Barber detached duty naval station, Cavite, P.I., Sept. 30, 1907; to home and wait orders. (Granted permission delay three weeks en route home.)  
War. Mach. J. A. Oliver to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., for duty in connection with New Hampshire, with view being ordered to that vessel when commissioned.  
Paymr. Clks. H. Price and J. C. Waters appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy, duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., revoked.  
Note.—Mate D. G. Conway dishonorably discharged from the naval service May 24, 1907.

JUNE 1.—Lieut. D. C. Bingham to Tennessee, June 7, 1907.  
Lieut. H. L. Wyman detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to Tacoma as senior engineer officer, sailing from New York, N.Y., on or about June 15, 1907.  
Lieut. D. C. Hanrahan detached duty Tacoma; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. J. H. Tomb detached duty in command Stockton; to command Hull.  
Lieut. W. N. Jeffers detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to Alabama.  
Lieut. W. K. Riddle orders to Rhode Island revoked; to Maine.  
Lieut. W. G. Mitchell detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to command Stockton.  
Lieut. H. E. Cook detached duty Louisiana; to command Shubrick.  
Lieut. A. W. Johnson detached duty in command Shubrick; to the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., special duty.  
Lieut. W. T. Cluverius detached duty Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc., June 6, 1907; to Mississippi as senior engineer officer when commissioned.  
Lieut. T. C. Hart detached duty in command Hull; to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.  
Lieut. R. Wallace commissioned a lieutenant from May 2, 1907.  
Lieut. L. U. Wallace commissioned a lieutenant from July 30, 1906.  
Paymr. F. B. Colby commissioned a paymaster from Feb. 18, 1905.  
Paymr. H. A. Wise, jr., commissioned a paymaster from May 1, 1907.  
Asst. Naval Constrs. J. E. Otterson and C. A. Harrington appointed assistant naval constructors in the Navy from May 23, 1907.  
Gun. T. J. Hurd detached duty navy yard, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Prairie, June 12, 1907.

#### JUNE 2.—SUNDAY.

JUNE 3.—Rear Admiral F. Rodgers, retired, detached duty

as president of board in connection with improvements for the navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.  
Paymr. G. Brown, jr., detached duty U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., etc.; to the Naval Station, Cavite, P.I., for duty as general storekeeper, sailing from San Francisco, Cal., on or about July 25, 1907.

Chief Gun. M. W. Gilmartin detached duty New Jersey; to the U.S. Army Hospital, Fort Bayard, N.M., for treatment.  
Gun. E. T. Austin when discharged treatment naval hospital, Newport, R.I., granted sick leave three months.

JUNE 4.—Comdr. B. T. Walling orders May 28, 1907, modified. Detached duty as equipment officer, navy yard, New York, N.Y.; to Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., for duty as general inspector of equipment, under that Bureau.

Lieut. Comdr. A. P. Niblack detached duty Chicago; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Leonard detached duty Buffalo; to home and wait orders.

Lieut. L. C. Richardson to the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty in connection with the torpedoboats in reserve at that yard, and for command of Atlanta in reserve.

Lieut. T. C. Hart orders June 1, 1907, modified. Detached duty in command Hull; to home and wait orders.  
Lieut. I. V. Gillis detached duty navy yard, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., special temporary duty.

Lieut. D. W. Knox detached duty as inspector of ordnance, Moran Brothers' Company, Seattle, Wash., etc.; to the Nebraska when commissioned.

Lieut. R. Henderson detached duty Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to the Missouri, June 10, 1907.  
Midshipman A. G. Stirling detached duty Maine; to the Prairie.

P.A. Surg. F. E. Campbell detached duty Constellation, naval training station, Newport, R.I., etc.; to the Washington.  
Asst. Surg. W. H. Short detached duty naval hospital, New York, N.Y., etc.; to naval hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Act. Asst. Surg. M. C. Baker detached duty naval hospital, Norfolk, Va., etc.; to Franklin, navy yard, Norfolk, Va.

War. Mach. J. H. Morrison to the works of the New York Shipbuilding Company, Camden, N.J., for duty in connection with the fitting out of New Hampshire, and duty on board that vessel when commissioned.  
War. Mach. J. W. Murray to the works of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, Quincy, Mass., for duty as assistant to the inspector of machinery at said works.

Members of the graduating class have this day been detached from duty at the U.S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., ordered home, and hold themselves in readiness for sea duty.  
JUNE 5.—Lieut. Comdr. G. Tarbox detached duty Hydrographic Office, Bureau of Equipment, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., June 15, 1907; to Chicago as executive officer.

First Lieut. J. H. White, U.S.M.C., resignation as a first lieutenant in the U.S. Marine Corps accepted to take effect July 15, 1907.

Bsn. W. H. Johnson, retired, detached duty navy yard, New York, N.Y., etc.; to home.

JUNE 6.—Comdr. C. M. K. Winslow detached duty in command of Charleston; to home and wait orders.  
Comdr. F. E. Beatty orders to command Albany, revoked, and he will command Charleston.

Comdr. H. T. Mayo detached duty as inspector in charge of 12th Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., etc., July 1; to command the Albany.

Lieut. Comdr. R. F. Lopez detached duty in attendance on course of instruction at Naval War College, Newport, R.I.; to duty as inspector in charge of the 12th Lighthouse District, San Francisco, Cal., July 1.

Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Pearson commissioned a lieutenant commander in the Navy from Feb. 24, 1907.

Lieut. J. L. Hileman to command the Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk.

Lieut. J. W. Schoonfeld detached duty Chicago; to home and wait orders. (Granted permission to delay ten days en route home.)

Lieut. L. Cox, jr., to Hancock, navy yard, New York.

Ensign T. L. Osburn detached duty Milwaukee; to home and wait orders.

Asst. Surg. R. B. Chapman detached duty Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington; to naval hospital, Annapolis.

Asst. Surg. R. I. Longabaugh detached duty naval hospital, Annapolis; to naval hospital, Mare Island.

Asst. Surg. H. W. Smith to duty at the Naval Medical School Hospital, Washington.

Paymr. H. De F. Mel commissioned a paymaster from May 3.

Bsn. P. E. Radcliffe to the navy yard, Mare Island.

Bsn. W. E. O'Connell detached duty Chicago; to the naval training station, San Francisco.

Bsn. J. Glass detached duty Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Bsn. D. White detached duty naval training station, Newport, R.I.; to the Missouri.

Bsn. M. Higgins detached duty Missouri; to home and wait orders.

Carp. B. W. Wilson warranted a carpenter from March 7, 1905.

War. Mach. F. J. Hayes warranted from Dec. 27, 1905.

Mate C. Ray appointment as mate revoked.

Cable from Rear Admiral J. H. Dayton, Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet, Kobe, Japan, June 6.

Midshipman H. Delano when discharged treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to the Pennsylvania.

Midshipman W. E. Hall when discharged treatment naval hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to Chattanooga, via Maryland.

#### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MAY 29.—Capt. Frank E. Evans, retired, granted two days' leave from May 31, 1907.

MAY 31.—Capt. Charles B. Taylor granted four days' leave from June 3, 1907.

JUNE 1.—First Lieut. Frank F. Robards from marine barracks, navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., and to duty with 1st Provisional Regiment of Marines, Havana, Cuba.

JUNE 4.—Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, A.Q.M., granted leave from June 7 to 10, 1907, inclusive.

JUNE 5.—Capt. Herbert J. Hirsinger from marine barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and to marine barracks, navy yard, Norfolk, Va., in command of detachment of Marines, thence to Havana, Cuba, in command of detachment of Marines for service with 1st Provisional Regiment, U.S. Marines, Island of Cuba, via Army transport sailing from Newport News, Va., about June 15, 1907.

First Lieut. William A. McNeil granted twenty days' leave from June 5 to 24, 1907, inclusive.

#### REVENUE CUTTER ORDERS.

JUNE 1.—Chief Engr. J. E. Dorry granted five days' extension leave.

Chief Engr. J. Q. Walton directed to proceed to Baltimore, Md., on official business.

JUNE 4.—Chief Engr. C. F. Nash directed to proceed to Torrington, Conn., on inspection duty.

Chief Engr. J. H. Chalker granted six days' leave.

First Asst. Engr. C. S. Root granted seven days' leave.

JUNE 5.—First Lieut. S. P. Edmonds granted five days' leave.

Capt. P. W. Thompson and 1st Asst. Engr. S. M. Rock, constituted a sub-board to conduct professional examination of 2d Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell for promotion at Galveston, Texas.

Second Asst. Engr. W. L. Maxwell directed to report to chairman sub-board at Galveston, Texas, for examination for promotion.

We omit the vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service this week.



# White Rock

"Water is the chief of all things," said Pindar, in the early days of Hellenic Civilization.

Since then no better water has been revealed than White Rock.

## "The Champagne of Waters"



### GRADUATION WEEK AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., June 6, 1907.

In the presence of a large congregation of the midshipmen, officers and their friends and families, Rev. Henry H. Clark, chaplain of the Naval Academy, preached the baccalaureate sermon to the midshipmen graduates Sunday morning. Special music was sung by the midshipmen's choir, accompanied on the organ by Prof. Charles A. Zimmerman, leader of the Academy band. Chaplain Clark selected his text from Acts xxi: 6: "And when we had taken our leave one of another, we took ship." He spoke of the trials and sacrifices of a Navy officer and of the rewards that come in consequence.

Sunny skies and delightful breezes marked Monday, June 3, the opening day of the exercises attendant upon the stay of the Board of Visitors. The occasion is one of more than usual interest, marking as it does the revival of "June week" under much the same conditions as in former years, before the early graduation of the first class robbed the gala week at the Academy of its crowning attraction. This year, the third section of the first class, the seventy-three members of which form an aggregate quite as large as the whole average class in former years, receive their diplomas from the hands of Secretary of the Navy Metcalf on Thursday. Of the twelve members of the Board of Visitors, seven, a working quorum, arrived by Monday: Sen. J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire; Rep. L. P. Padgett, of Tennessee; Rep. E. H. Hinshaw, of Nebraska; and Messrs. John J. Healy, of Chicago; Herbert L. Satterlee, of New York city; David S. Barry, of Washington; and William Owen Jones, of Lincoln, Neb. Mr. Henry M. Hall, of Ellsworth, Me., arrived on Tuesday. He is the law partner of Sen. Eugene Hale. It is believed that no other members of the board will come to Annapolis during the week. It is almost certain that Sen. Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, and Rep. A. F. Dawson, of Iowa, will be unable to come. Judge George M. Sharp, of Baltimore, Md., has been found to be ineligible to serve under the State constitution, and it is not thought that Mr. F. W. Henshaw will take the lone trip from his home in San Francisco, Cal.

The practical exercises of Monday afternoon were purely naval, consisting of different branches of seamanship. The 1st Battalion engaged in working the large sails of the Hartford and Severn, while the 2d Battalion manned the small boats under sails and oars. The small boat drill was extremely interesting, the little vessels taking the place of the warships of the fleet and taking orders by means of signals from the central launch, representing the flagship.

Those who assisted Mrs. Sands, wife of Admiral Sands, in receiving members of the Board were: Mrs. Brown, wife of Rear Admiral George Brown U.S.N., retired, of Indianapolis; Mrs. Parker, wife of Col. James Parker, U.S.A.; Mrs. Colvocoresses, wife of Capt. George P. Colvocoresses; Miss Sands, Miss Marian Sands, Mrs. Reisinger, wife of Capt. J. C. Reisinger, U.S.M.C., and a number of others of the Academy contingent.

That the 9th Company of the brigade of midshipmen, commanded by Midshipman Thaddeus A. Thomson, had won the honor of carrying the colors for the ensuing year, as a mark that they had obtained the highest figure for general excellence during the year, was attested at dress parade Monday evening, when the young midshipmen company commander received the colors from the hands of his sister, Miss Eleanor Thomson. The choice as to who should present the flags was left with Midshipman Thomson, who chose his sister. The brigade was drawn up in line, with the color company in the center. Midshipman Thomson and the midshipmen who were to receive the colors then stepped forward. Miss Thomson stepped forward with Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf, who had charge of the brigade, and passed them with an appropriate sentence to the successful company commander. The colors are awarded under a system which gives credit for work done in professional branches and also for athletics. Credit is due to Midshipman Thomson, who has commanded the company since February, and also to Midshipman Fulkner Goldthwaite, who commanded the company up to February, when he was graduated with the 2d Section.

On Tuesday there was a varied program of practical

exercises, ceremonies and social functions. The exercises opened with a closed order drill by the full brigade at 9:30 a. m. There was an artillery drill by the 1st Battalion at 3:00 in the afternoon, dress parade at 6:15, and the class german, the great social event of the week, in the Armory in the evening. The brigade was under the command of Lieut. Comdr. J. A. Hoogewerf at the infantry drill, assisted by Lieuts. W. J. King and W. N. Vernon. Before the close of the drill, one of the notable incidents of the week took place, the presentation of the sword awarded by the class of 1871 to Midshipman A. W. Frank, who obtained the best standing in the subject of ordnance during the year. The presentation was made by Lieut. Charles D. Galloway, U.S.N., retired, now living in Washington. Midshipman Frank was graduated with the 1st Section last September. Lieutenant Galloway made a short speech in which he complimented Midshipman Frank and dwelt upon the importance of the subject of ordnance.

The U. S. Cruiser Olympia, which will be the flagship of the fleet which will take the midshipmen on their cruise this summer, arrived off Annapolis late Monday evening, under command of Lieut. Comdr. L. M. Nulton. The Olympia brought a draft of 200 bluejackets, mainly recruits from Norfolk, Va., and they will be used to man the monitors Arkansas, Nevada and Florida, which will form part of the practice fleet. Capt. T. B. Howard, head of the department of ordnance and gunnery at the Naval Academy, will command the Olympia during the cruise.

Medals were awarded midshipmen Tuesday afternoon as follows: Handling small boats under sails, first prize, F. C. Sherman; second, H. J. Benson. General excellence in gymnastics, A. K. Schanze. Fencing medals, for foils, Grattan C. Dichman; for sabers, Midshipman Dichman; for canes, Midshipman Dichman. For breaking Academy records in field and track sports—Robert R. M. Emmett (half-mile run); John W. Rankin (mile and two mile run); R. A. Burg (220-yard hurdle); Harry W. Stephenson (pole vault); Henry B. LeBourgeois (hammer throw); R. F. McConnell (shot put). For wrestling—S. F. Heim (light and middle weight); R. E. Jones (middle weight). Boxing—J. F. Shafroth (heavy weight); Jules James (welter weight); P. J. Peyton (light weight). The sword for general excellence in athletics during the course was presented to Midshipman Jonas H. Ingram, captain and stroke of the crew and fullback of the football team.

Wednesday, June 5, was the third and last day of the exhibitions of practical work in the presence of the Board of Visitors. The program was most interesting. The day opened with a graphic representation of a battle scene in which infantry and artillery were employed, and in the afternoon the Board saw an exhibition of practical work in the department of mechanical engineering and marine architecture. The business meeting of the Alumni Association took place in the afternoon and its annual dinner in the evening. A promenade concert, the only one of the week, also took place in the evening.

A subject which the Board has been discussing, and upon which it will probably make a recommendation, is that of the enlargement of the Academy grounds by the taking in part of the city bounded by King George, Hanover and Wagner streets and a portion of the present boundary of the Academy, a rectangle about 300 yards by 125. The Board has information that the owners are holding at a speculative value. One of the Board said that if it was found impossible to make reasonable terms the Board would probably recommend that no attempt be made to secure this property.

Mr. William Owen Jones, of the Board of Visitors, surprised the Academy authorities Wednesday by appearing at the Bancroft Hall while the midshipmen were at breakfast to note the character of the meals furnished the midshipmen. He occupied the table with Lieut. Comdr. Charles B. McVay, jr., the officer in charge, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the meal. He talked of suggesting to the other members of the Board that they remove their quarters from their hotel to Bancroft Hall during their stay.

On Friday, at 9:30 a. m., the graduation exercises begin, the Secretary of the Navy delivering the diplomas. At 4:30 to 6 p. m. the band gives a concert at the old band stand. From 7:30 p. m. until midnight there will be a hop at the armory.

#### STANDING OF GRADUATES.

The relative standing of the midshipmen who are graduated on Thursday, June 6, is as follows:

1, Richard S. Galloway; 2, Michael J. Torlinski; 3, Clarence N. Hinkamp; 4, Edgar A. Ewing; 5, Riley F. McConnell; 6, Joseph W. Jewell; 7, Leslie E. Bratton; 8, Robert L. Montgomery; 9, Ralph C. Parker; 10, George Joerus.

11, Ralph P. Stewart; 12, Charles E. Hovey; 13, Ezra G. Allen; 14, William F. Amsden; 15, Jere H. Brooks; 16, Emanuel A. Loquist; 17, Virgilus E. Clark; 18, James McC. Murray; 19, William E. Sherlock; 20, Harold H. Johnstone.

21, Henry C. Gearing; 22, Elmer W. Todd; 23, Thaddeus A. Thomson, jr.; 24, George W. Simpson; 25, Reuben R. Smith; 26, Joseph Baer; 27, Harold H. Ritter; 28, Homer H. Norton; 29, Charles S. Keller; 30, Elmo H. Williams.

31, Samuel L. Henderson; 32, Carl C. Krakow; 33, Alfred H. Miles; 34, Reginald E. Gilmore; 35, James Parker, jr.; 36, John F. Cox; 37, Charles C. Windsor; 38, George N. Barker; 39, Frederick T. Stevenson; 40, Charles F. Pousland; 41, Newton L. Nichols; 42, Henry A. McClure; 43, Courtland C. Baughman; 44, Louis J. Gulliver; 45, Earl W. Pritchard; 46, Grattan C. Dichman; 47, Francis A. L. Vossler; 48, Richard B. Coffman; 49, Louis C. Scheibla; 50, Jonas H. Ingram.

51, Richard F. Bernard; 52, Schuyler F. Heim; 53, George M. Dallas; 54, Edmund D. Almy; 55, John H. Condit; 56, Walter R. Montessor; 57, Laurence H. Austin; 58, Robert F. Gross; 59, Charles M. Lynch; 60, Patrick N. L. Bellinger.

61, William T. Mallison; 62, Forney M. Knox; 63, Newton H. White, jr.; 64, Burton A. Strait; 65, Seymour E. Holliday; 66, Herbert A. Jones; 67, Samuel A. Clement; 68, Emmer R. Leonard; 69, Chauncey E. Pugh; 70, Herbert E. Welte.

71, Ernest J. Kittel; 72, Emory F. Clement; 73, Philip O. Griffiths.

#### "STARS" OF 3D AND 4TH CLASSES.

The official standing of the members of the 3rd and 4th classes has now been announced. In each class there are nine "star" members, that grade being awarded to those who have obtained an average of eighty-five per cent. or better in all studies. The 3d class contains 205 members and the fourth 217. In the 3d class the possible is 160 points, and in the 4th 80 points. The star members are as follows:

Third class: 1, Theodore S. Wilkinson, jr., 147.80; 2, Luther Welsh, 141.96; 3, William W. Smith, 141.57; 4, Ralph D. Weyerbacher, 141.49; 5, Alva D. Bernhard, 138.73; 6, Herbert R. A. Berchardt, 138.58; 7, Preston B. Haines, 138.43; 8, Joseph S. Harris, 137.07; 9, Carl P. Jungling, 137.05.

Fourth class: 1, Charles M. Cooke, jr., 71.23; 2, Mervyn Bennion, 71.12; 3, Charles L. Brand, 70.31; 4, William P. Brown, 69.41; 5, Augustine H. Gray, 69.06; 6, Robert T. Merrill, 68.90; 7, Herbert W. Underwood, 68.88; 8, Henry E. Russell, 68.51; 9, Chester C. Jersey, 68.09.

#### NAVAL ACADEMY NOTES.

The annual race between cutters under oars representing

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the twelve companies of the brigade of midshipmen took place at the Academy a few days ago. There were twelve oarsmen in each boat. First place was won by the cutter of the first company, captained by Midshipman George W. Simpson. Second honors were taken by the boat of the seventh company, with Midshipman Alfred H. Miles in command, and third by the cutter of the twelfth company, Midshipman Schuyler F. Heim commanding.

In the first of the series of class games at the Naval Academy, the fourth class nine won from the first class recently by a score of 12 to 8. Batteries—Cox and Hinkamp; McFarland and Metz.

In a race, the conditions surrounding which were probably unprecedented, the third Naval Academy crew won Saturday afternoon, June 1, from the second crew, and the eight of the Central High School of Philadelphia and the second eight of the Vesper Rowing Club of Philadelphia. The crews finished in the order named. The contest was a splendid one among the first three crews, and the Vespers, rowing under adverse conditions and averaging many pounds lighter than their competitors, gained commendation for their plucky work. The winning time for the mile and a half course was 10 minutes 36 seconds, which was very fast under the circumstances.

The Navy second crew made the course in 10 minutes 40 seconds, and the High School in 10 minutes 54 seconds. After conditions had compelled a wait until nearly dark, the crews were carried to the starting point in launches. After a few strokes, Dougherty, bow of the Vespers, broke his oar and the crew was compelled to finish with only seven blades. The other three were bunched until about a half mile from the finish, when the Navy crews beated out a small lead, the third crew managed to get in ahead of the second crew by a length, which caused a general surprise. The crews were as follows:

Second Naval Academy crew:—Barker, bow, Kinkaid, 2; Richardson, 3; Farrell, 4; Friedell, 5; Montgomery, 6; Magruder, 7; Stevenson, stroke; coxswain, Williams.

Third Naval Academy crew:—Riesneider, bow; Stoer, 2; Guiler, 3; Reinick, 4; Boucher, 5; Allen, 6; Van Hook, 7; Elliott, stroke; S. W. Parker, coxswain.

Two midshipmen, William B. Pierson, second class, and Robert P. Molton, jr., fourth class, have been granted sick leave until Oct. 1. Molton was injured while playing football last fall. Pierson played tackle on the team that defeated West Point last year, but his leave is not on account of football injuries.

On Saturday, William H. Jewett, of San Francisco, was admitted as a midshipman of the new fourth class. Lieut. Comdr. William S. Benson will succeed Capt. G. P. Colvocoresses as Commandant of Midshipmen before the opening of the next academic year in October.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., May 31, 1907.

With the ships of the Pacific Squadron coming and going Mare Island has taken on new life. Last week the cruiser Chicago came to discharge her ammunition and after a few days sailed for the north. The Milwaukee dropped anchor off the island during the week to have some work done.

Among the many pleasant affairs of the week was the card party at which Mrs. Henry W. Lyon entertained a dozen of the ladies of the yard. Sweet peas added to the natural attractiveness of the commandant's quarters and bridge formed the diversion, the first prize being won by Mrs. Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, while the second fell to Mrs. Mary Turner. Other guests were Mrs. C. A. Carr, Mrs. Frank Anderson, Mrs. E. B. Larimer, Mrs. W. H. Standley, Mrs. A. J. Hepburn, Mrs. John Irwin, jr., Mrs. H. A. Evans, Mrs. E. B. Underwood, Mrs. S. L. Graham and Mrs. W. T. Wallace. Miss Marion Hall of Annapolis, who has been the guest of Mrs. Gatewood, left on Tuesday for her home. Miss Julia Persons and Assistant Naval Constructor Sydney M. Henry, whose engagement was announced a couple of weeks ago, were the guests of honor at a dinner given by Naval Constr. and Mrs. Holden A. Evans on Monday evening. Orange blossoms were very appropriately used for the decorations. Covers were also laid for Lieut. and Mrs. Larimer, Ensign Milton S. Davis and Midshipman Ernest E. Swanson.

Lieut. Comdr. Newton A. McCully, who has been assigned to the California, is now a guest at the Hotel St. Vincent in Vallejo. Paym. William B. Rogers is also staying at that hotel. Miss Cornelia Kempff, of San Francisco, has been spending several days visiting friends here. Her brother, Lieutenant Kempff, is now on duty here, but he and his wife, who has been quite ill, are making their home in San Francisco with the relatives of the latter. Miss Marion and Miss Ruth Brooks left a few days ago for their home at the Puget Sound Yard, and before their departure were the guests of friends in San Francisco and Berkeley, visiting Miss Laura Farrarworth and several others. Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff, the former in command of the Farragut, are living aboard the destroyer at present and go down to Berkeley each week end. For the past week they had as their guest Miss Roberta Diehl, of San Francisco.

Medical Inspector and Mrs. Frank Anderson were the hosts at a large dinner at their quarters here last week, entertaining a dozen guests. The table was profusely decorated in cut flowers. Covers were laid for Capt. and Mrs. Rittenhouse, Lieut. and Mrs. E. Larimer, Lieut. and Mrs. J. Hepburn, Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Miss Dorothy Anderson, Paym. W. B. Rogers, Mr. Robertson, Lieut. T. C. Turner and Naval Constructor R. D. Gatewood. Following the dinner bridge was played. Mrs. William T. Wallace was hostess Tuesday at a card party at which she made Mrs. Giles B. Harber the guest of honor. Captain Harber may be ordered to the Atlantic coast within a short time and many little affairs are being given complimentary to them. Bridge formed the diversion Tuesday, and among others asked were Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Gearing, Mrs. Gatewood, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Anderson and Mrs. Carr. Comdr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Carr



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Joseph Keefe,  
Capt. and Q. M., Nat. Guard of Idaho.  
"I shall recommend adopting it."

Gen. Bird W. Spencer,  
Inspector Gen'l of Rifle Practice,  
State of New Jersey.

entertained at dinner on Friday, complimentary to Capt. and Mrs. Harber, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Paym. W. B. Rogers and Lieut. D. S. Mahoney.

Capt. Henry C. Whitehead, U.S.A., Mrs. Whitehead and their children, are spending a few weeks at Del Monte, prior to sailing for the Philippines. Major and Mrs. McIvor are shortly to sail for Honolulu. They have made their home at the Presidio of Monterey, where the latter, who is Miss Nellie Smedberg, daughter of Col. and Mrs. W. R. Smedberg, was a great favorite in the Army circles, has entertained extensively.

A very pretty little dinner was that at which Capt. and Mrs. Lucien Young entertained this week at their attractive home in Vallejo. The center piece was of red roses with delicate trailing smilax. The guests were Naval Constructor and Mrs. Evans and Lieut. and Mrs. Larimer. Pay Director and Mrs. Charles W. Ray were also hosts at a very pleasant dinner Saturday evening, for Capt. and Mrs. Harber, Med. Dir. and Mrs. Remus C. Persons, Miss Blow, of San Francisco, Miss Charlotte Gearing, Lieut. Mahoney and Olmsted, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallace Berthoff were dinner hosts during the week, for a number of the young people of the yard. On Wednesday evening Paym. Rishworth Nicholson entertained at dinner in the ward room of the Independence.

Mrs. Edgar B. Larimer, who has been the guest of Mrs. Holden A. Evans, will leave Saturday for Bremerton, to visit her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. William T. Burwell, during the cruise of Lieutenant Larimer's ship this summer. A survey was held on the Paul Jones, which he commands, with a view to placing her out of commission and it is expected that her officers and crew will be transferred to the Perry.

The Charleston is expected in a few days, for six weeks' repairs. The Boston left last week for Puget Sound to be placed out of commission. The Massachusetts has been lying off the lower end of the yard for several days, discharging coal in order to permit coming up the channel with greater ease. She is the largest ship that has visited Mare Island since early days.

The Mare Island club, which is to take the place of the bachelors' mess, is preparing to give a house warming on Wednesday.

Decoration Day was fittingly observed. The services at the Naval Cemetery were in charge of Chaplain A. A. McAllister and were very simple. The naval veterans followed the custom of decorating the waters in memory of those who had lost their lives at sea. Capt. Lucien Young delivered the oration. Captain Young was also the orator at similar services later in the day outside the Golden Gate.

## GOVERNORS ISLAND.

Governors Island, New York Harbor, June 4, 1907.

The garden party on May 28 given by the New York Branch of the Army Relief Society under the direction of the entertainment committee, of which Mrs. Fred'k D. Grant was chairman, proved a great success, as was noted in the JOURNAL last week, and a large sum of money, the exact amount not yet stated, has been added to that worthy charity. The Island was beautifully decorated with flags, Admiral Coghlan kindly sending one hundred large ones from the navy yard, and the scene, with tents gaily decorated on the parade and throngs of visitors under graceful trees, was a beautiful and animated one. The military exercises consisted of drills, parades and attacks on the fort, the various formations being so timed as to occur each half hour or so during the afternoon. In addition to the 12th Infantry troops stationed on the Island, detachments of Coast Artillery came from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth to participate in the sham battle. Music was furnished by bands from Governors Island, Forts Totten and Hamilton, and at General Grant's quarters by a band sent through the kindness of Admiral Coghlan from the navy yard. Here the managers of the Army Relief Society were formally received by Gen. and Mrs. Grant and during the afternoon the balcony and balcony were crowded with friends. Among the callers may be mentioned Mrs. Stephen B. Elkins, Miss Elkins, Gen. and Mrs. Ripley, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Hoppin, Miss Wells, Mrs. Sanford Bissell and her daughter, Gen. and Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Wright P. Edgerton, Mrs. Custer, widow of General Custer, Gen. and Mrs. Stewart L. Woodford with Mrs. O. E. Wood and a large party, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Ex-Secretary and Mrs. Shaw and the Misses Shaw, and hundreds of other friends and patrons of the Army Relief. A military band was stationed in the ball room of the Officers Club and many availed themselves of the opportunity for dancing during the afternoon.

The arrangement of tents and tables under charge of the ladies of Governors Island was as follows: Chinese tea tent presided over by Mrs. Heistand, assisted by Mesdames Johnston, Adams, Dorsey, and the Misses Ethel Pullman, Sadler, Miller, Cronkrite, Shearer, Curtis, Spencer and de Villeneuve; this was decorated most elaborately and proved irresistible to all who came within its neighborhood. Mrs. Stephen C. Mills had a beautifully arranged tent for tea in which she was assisted by Mesdames Osgood, Greble, Cronkrite, Newcomb, Shirley, and the Misses Burbank, Curtis, Howard, Edgerton, Mildred, Greble and Gale. Mrs. W. J. Pardee had a flower booth arranged as a basket, in which she was assisted by Miss Donnellan. Mrs. Leven C. Allen had an ice cream tent, with the assistance of Mesdames Richard, Davis, Jordan, Foreman, Madison and Miss Harbeson. Mrs. T. C. Dickson was very successful in her "fortune tent" in which she had the co-operation of Miss Brechemin, Miss Greble, Miss Spiller and others. Mrs. John E. Greer presided at the ice cream table, ably assisted by Mrs. Falls, Mrs. Glasgow, Mrs. Ames, Mrs. Birnie, Miss Ingraham, and the Misses Greer. Mrs. G. P. Scriven had a tent for lemonade, candy and cigars, with the assistance of Mrs. Mallory, Mrs. Miller, Miss Meade and Miss Marie Pullman.

Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith returned on the Oceanic on May 29, after a four months' leave in travel abroad. Part of February and March were spent in Egypt and Palestine, and the remainder of the tour in Greece, Italy and Central Europe, sailing from England. They ascended the Nile as far as the first cataract of Assouan, and the result of that interesting experience may later be given in some illustrated lectures. While in Cairo, Chaplain Smith was kindly entertained several times at the officers' club of the Coldstream Guards, Abassieh Barracks, and when in London in May he and Lieut. L. A. Dewey, 12th Inf., were entertained by Lieut. J. Evelyn Gibbs, adjutant, 2d Battalion Coldstream Guards. Chaplain John E. Dallam, who has been on duty since Feb. 1, at Governors Island, where he has made many warm friends in addition to those he already had in the 12th Infantry, left for Fort Niagara on May 31. Among callers and visitors recently at Governors Island may be men-

tioned the Rev. and Mrs. Morgan Dix, who called upon Major Gen. and Mrs. Frederick D. Grant. Doctor Dix had been prevented by illness from seeing the new post chapel which was completed in the autumn. He visited it last week under the guidance of General Grant, and expressed himself as highly pleased with the dignified and admirable building.

Miss Mary Sadler, who has been making an extended visit at Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand's, has returned to her home. Mrs. G. H. Davis and Mrs. A. W. Foreman are away this week. Capt. Mcor N. Falls, Mrs. Falls and Miss Donnellan, left on Wednesday, June 5, for Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, to which post Captain Falls has been assigned for Q. M. duty. Mrs. F. S. Cocheu is making a visit in Brooklyn. Capt. F. S. Cocheu and W. H. Jordan are with their companies at the Creedmoor rifle range. Major B. W. Dunn spent Decoration Day on the Island and his daughter has been spending several days at Chaplain and Mrs. Smith's. Miss Harbeson is visiting her brother, Capt. James P. Harbeson. Col. and Miss Allen entertained at dinner on Thursday evening, Capt. and Mrs. W. J. Pardee, Lieut. and Mrs. Irving M. Madison and Chaplain and Mrs. Edmund Banks Smith.

Among the interesting features of the garden party should be mentioned the exhibition of the old regimental battle flag of the 12th Infantry. Mrs. L. C. Allen had this arranged in a tent with the brass cannon from the post commander's quarters flanking the entrance, and Sergeant Reisdorf as a guard of honor. The flag has embroidered upon it the various battles in which it participated. These are too many for mention here. They include such distinguished battles as the siege of Yorktown, Cedar Mountain, Petersburg, Gettysburg, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, Antietam, and many others. The old flag commanded much attention from military guests at the party.

Major C. W. Abbot, jr., has been a guest of Col. Stephen C. Mills the past week.

## FORT LOGAN.

Fort Logan, Colo., June 1, 1907.

Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas arrived in Denver yesterday from Omaha, and has assumed command of the Department of Colorado, succeeding Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, recently retired. Mrs. Thomas is still at Fort Des Moines, but will come to Denver as soon as arrangements have been completed for permanent living quarters. In assuming command of this department General Thomas again finds himself amid scenes that have become familiar by many years of service on the western frontier. In 1886 he went from Fort Riley to Piute Springs, where he commanded during the Indian trouble in Utah, and at one time he was in command of Fort Lewis, near Durango, in this State, which has since been abandoned. His military duties have since taken him to Cuba, the Philippine Islands and various parts of the United States, but he seems greatly pleased with this new permanent location in Denver. Col. B. C. Lockwood, who has been in command of the department for a few days, has returned to his station at Fort Douglas.

Mrs. Herman Hall and her mother, Mrs. Jack, have been the guests of Col. and Mrs. C. A. Williams for a few days this week. On Thursday evening the officers and ladies of the garrison were the guests of Col. and Mrs. Williams at an informal reception given in honor of Mrs. Hall and Mrs. Jack. On Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. W. P. Kitts gave a dinner for Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jack and Col. and Mrs. Williams. Capt. and Mrs. Wahl entertained them at luncheon that same day. Capt. and Mrs. R. W. Rose entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. Their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Wahl and Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde.

Mrs. Ward Dabney leaves Fort Logan next Tuesday for a two months' visit at her former home in Texas. Mrs. Ossewaarde goes to Michigan next Wednesday, and expects to be gone until about the first of October.

Despite the rainy weather, a provisional battalion of the 21st Infantry left Fort Logan on Thursday morning to take part in the street parade and memorial services at Denver.

An informal hop was given by the officers and ladies of the garrison at the post hall last Monday. Major Harry Leonaus, who has been absent on leave for about six months, will return next Monday.

Capt. and Mrs. Stacey gave a very pleasant party for a large number of their friends on Friday evening, the game of five hundred being played. Mrs. Hall won the ladies' prize, while Lieutenant Scott, of the Medical Department, won the gentlemen's prize. Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin were awarded the consolation prizes. At the conclusion of the game an elaborate supper was served. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Farnsworth, Captain Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Rose, Capt. and Mrs. Wahl, Capt. and Mrs. Hampton, Chaplain and Mrs. Ossewaarde, Captain Clement, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Jack, Mrs. Freeman, Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts, Lieut. and Mrs. Sayer, Lieut. and Mrs. McLaughlin, Lieutenants Brewer, Wood, Preston, Ware, Hartz, Scott and Davis, and Miss Johnson, of Littleton.

Capt. Stephen M. Hackney left for the target range on Friday to assume command of the 2d Battalion. Lieut. and Mrs. Kistine, who were married at Detroit, Mich., last month, arrived to-day, and are at present the guests of Col. and Mrs. Williams, but they expect to move into their new home within a few days. Mrs. Kistine is a sister of Mrs. C. Gardner, formerly of the 21st Infantry, and has many friends among the officers and ladies of the regiment, with whom she became acquainted while visiting her sister at Fort Snelling, Minn., a few years ago.

## JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

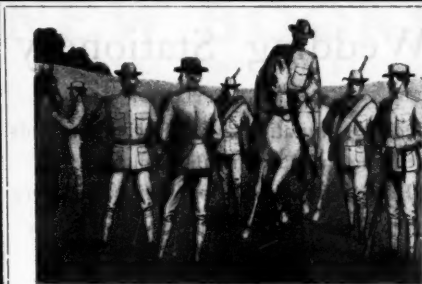
Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 3, 1907.

Capt. Hanson E. Ely, 26th Inf., who has been in the post visiting his brother, Lieut. Eugene J. Ely, 5th Cav., left early last week for Washington, D.C. Dr. Hope Smith, of St. Louis, was in the post last week, and passed a successful examination for the position of contract surgeon. Dr. Smith has been interne at St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, for more than a year, and on receiving his contract will go to Fort Douglas for duty. Miss Hayes, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. Howard L. Laubach for a few days last week. Lieut. David L. Roscoe, 1st Cav., arrived last week from Fort Sam Houston to remain here for a few weeks for instruction in the methods of examining recruits, as he has secured a recruiting detail and will be on duty at Los Angeles, Cal. Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf., entertained a number of friends at a theater party at Delmar Garden, St. Louis, last Monday evening.

A very interesting baseball game was played on the post diamond last Tuesday afternoon between the 18th Recruit Company team and the Staff team, resulting in a victory for the Staff team, score 10 to 6. This series of games is exciting great interest, and a large number of people witnessed the game on Tuesday.

Q. M. Sergt. James Gillespie, who was placed on the retired list last week, after more than thirty-two years' service, expects to enter the civil service of the Panama Canal Zone. Mrs. Will L. Pyles entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club very pleasantly last Friday afternoon. After a number of rubbers had been played, dainty refreshments were served. The ladies present were: Mrs. Alfred E. Bradley, Mrs. Allen Smith, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Mrs. William A. Powell, Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Miss Smith, and Miss Baucker, of Atlanta, Ga. Miss Gillespie, of St. Louis, was a visitor last week, the guest of Mrs. William A. Powell. Miss Jones, of Webster Groves, who was the guest of Mrs. Eugene J. Ely last week, left Friday for her home.

Capt. and Mrs. Howard L. Laubach gave a very delightful dinner last Friday evening. Covers were laid for six at the prettily appointed table, the color scheme being pink and white. Those present were: Miss Hayes, of St. Louis; Miss Baucker, of Atlanta, Ga.; Capt. Clarence G. Bunker, Art. Corps, and Lieut. Francis J. McConnell, 17th Inf. Mrs. Eu-

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gene J. Ely entertained a number of the ladies of the garrison with a picnic last Wednesday afternoon, to Cliff Cave, the stronghold of the famous outlaw, Jesse James. The ladies enjoying the picnic were: Mrs. George B. Rodney, Mrs. Will L. Pyles, Mrs. John P. Hasson, Miss Jones, of Webster Groves; Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Mrs. William A. Powell, Miss Smith and Miss Baucker, of Atlanta, Ga.

A delightful hop was given at the Officers' Club last Wednesday evening. Music was furnished by an orchestra from the depot band. Those present were: Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. John P. Hasson, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. William A. Powell, Miss Baucker, of Atlanta, Lieut. and Mrs. Nelson A. Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. George B. Rodney, Lieut. and Mrs. Eugene J. Ely, Miss Jones, of Webster Groves; Capt. William L. Luhn, Lieut. David L. Roscoe and Lieut. Wilson G. Heaton.

Capt. G. Soudard Turner, 7th Inf., has returned from Arcadia, where he has been on a fishing expedition. Lucile, the little daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Ola W. Bell, is convalescing from her recent attack of measles. Lieut. Junius D. Gregory, Med. Dept., arrived here last Friday from San Francisco, Cal., and relieved Lieut. John B. Bosley, Med. Dept., who will leave in a few days for Fort Casey, Wash. Lieut. John P. Hasson, 6th Cav., expects to leave the early part of this week for Fort Mason, Cal., with a detachment of recruits.

A crowd of over 15,000 people attended the Memorial Day exercises here last Thursday. Of that number probably 800 were veterans of the Civil War and members of St. Louis posts, G. A. R. The people came by street car, boats and special trains over the Iron Mountain R.R. The day was ideal for the old veterans who marched, carrying their baskets of flowers, as there was no sun, and the air was cool. Rain fell just as "taps" was sounded, and the people scattered seeking shelter. The exercises were opened by a dress parade of the soldiers of the garrison, under command of Capt. William T. Littlebrant, 12th Cav. Then, headed by the band, the procession to the cemetery started, the soldiers of the garrison being followed by the veterans, all passing between two columns of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the G. A. R., who held flags in their hands forming a canopy under which the soldiers marched. On reaching the rostrum in the National Cemetery, the procession halted, and with uncovered heads listened to a prayer by the Rev. W. P. Coleman, which began the exercises. General Noble, who is in command of the G. A. R. of Missouri, led the procession of veterans.

A reminder of one of the great events of the Civil War was seen from Eads bridge in St. Louis Thursday morning, when miniature models of the historic Monitor and Merrimack were launched and escorted to Jefferson Barracks. These models were made by Lawrence Fay, a veteran of the Navy who was a witness of the fight between them. The St. Louis Naval Reserves, under command of Capt. W. F. Roberts, escorted them from Twenty-third street, where they were built, to the Mississippi river, where they were launched just above Eads bridge. The Ladies' Relief Corps decorated them with flowers, and they were escorted by the St. Louis Naval Reserves to Jefferson Barracks by water, accompanied by members of patriotic organizations in boats and steam launches.

## FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., June 4, 1907.

Mrs. John B. Kerr entertained with a luncheon for the married ladies Wednesday, in honor of Mrs. Mary Kerr, who has been the guest of Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr for the past few weeks. Those present included Mesdames H. J. Goldman, Thomas B. Dugan, Frank M. Caldwell, Samuel D. Rockenbach, Hugh D. Berkeley, James M. Burroughs, Richard W. Walker, Mary Caldwell, Mary Kerr and the hostess.

Letters received from Mrs. Francis W. Wall state that they are in New York, and that Dr. Wall, who is on sick leave, has been much benefited by the change. They expect to visit the Jamestown Exposition before returning to Fort Oglethorpe.

Lieut. George B. Hunter, who has been confined to the hospital for several months, is now able to be out.

Mrs. Frank M. Caldwell was hostess at a bridge party Monday afternoon, entertaining Mesdames H. J. Goldman, Edward D. Anderson, Joseph E. Cusack, James M. Burroughs, John A. Clark and the Misses Dorothy O'Keefe, Blanche O'Neil and Jane Goldman.

Tuesday was field day and the exercises were witnessed by nearly the whole garrison. The tug-of-war and relay race excited the most enthusiasm. Appropriate Memorial Day services were held on Thursday. In the afternoon Troops L and K, of the 3d Squadron, under command of Major Thomas B. Dugan, assisted at the services in the National Cemetery at Chattanooga.

Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained a number of the ladies with an elaborate luncheon followed by bridge on the afternoon of May 23. The tables were most artistically decorated with flowers from Mrs. Burroughs's garden, and each guest was given a beautiful hand-painted card as a souvenir. Those present were: Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Cusack, Mrs. George W. Biegler, Mrs. John A. Clark, Miss Jane Goldman, Miss Blanche O'Neil and Miss Dorothy O'Keefe.

Capt. and Mrs. James S. Wilson and small son, Stanton, passed through Chattanooga Monday, en route to Fort Sam Houston. They expect to leave San Francisco in June for the Philippines. Mrs. S. D. Rockenbach, of Calumet Springs, is the guest of friends in the post. Friday evening Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained Mrs. Rockenbach and Lieut. Charles M. Telford at dinner. Mrs. H. J. Goldman was hostess at a bridge party Friday afternoon. Those playing were: Mesdames Caldwell, Cusack, Burroughs, Clark, Goldman and the Misses O'Keefe, O'Neil and Goldman. Delightful



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refreshments were served. Miss Setliff, of Ridgedale, was the guest of Miss Webb Trumbo last week. Capt. and Mrs. Paul T. Hayne entertained Mrs. H. G. Sickel and Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs at dinner Wednesday evening.

The 1st Squadron, which has been in target practice at Catoosa, returned Thursday. The officers were Major H. J. Goldman, Capt. James M. Hornbrook and Lieutenants Case, Van Way, Biegler, Walker, Brown, Aleshire, Scott and Dr. John R. Hereford.

Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack had for their guests at dinner Sunday evening Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball and Lieut. Innis P. Swift. Lieut. L. E. Basse, U.S.N., who is in charge of the naval recruiting office in Chattanooga, has many friends here, who are much pleased with his detail. Lieut. Charles M. Telford left Friday morning for the East to spend some time before visiting his home in Salt Lake, Utah. His duties at West Point begin the latter part of August.

Mrs. Paul Hayne was the hostess at a charming luncheon Thursday afternoon, May 30. Immense bowls of pink roses adorned the table. The ladies present were Mrs. Goldman, Mrs. Cusack, Miss O'Keefe, Miss O'Neil and Miss Goldman.

#### BOSTON HARBOR NOTES.

Fort Revere, Mass., June 5, 1907.

The recent orders in the Artillery Corps will cause few changes in Boston Harbor. In the fall Captains Grant and Wallace will go to Fort Totten; Capt. Charles R. Lloyd and Lieut. W. S. Wood of Fort Strong have been assigned to the Field Artillery. We all regret the loss of Gen. J. M. K. Davis, as his promotion will probably take him to a new station, but the joy over his "star" was universal.

On Saturday evening Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Lloyd dined with Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Howell. Capt. and Mrs. Henry C. Merriam had as their guests at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd on Wednesday evening. Mrs. Morgan L. Brett entertained Mrs. Lloyd informally at luncheon on Monday.

On Decoration Day the 83d Co., Coast Art., in command of Capt. Henry C. Merriam and Lieut. M. L. Brett, met the veterans of the G.A.R. at the Pemberton wharf in Hull, and escorted them to the cemetery, where a simple ceremony was performed. The parade was headed by the Hingham band. The G.A.R. ranks are becoming sadly thinned; one old man who marched was ninety-four years old.

Mrs. Clarence P. Townsley, of Fort Strong, entertained the ladies of the harbor with bridge on Friday afternoon, May 31. The prizes were won by Mrs. Wallace and Mrs. Long. Captains Lloyd and Wallace and Mrs. Grissinger and Tenney attended the inter-collegiate meet in Boston on Saturday afternoon. Colonel Homer, Capt. and Mrs. Howell, Miss Skillings and Miss Dyer were guests at luncheon at Gen. and Mrs. J. M. K. Davis's on Saturday. A pleasant party, including Colonel Homer, Miss Skillings, Miss Dyer and their two house guests, Capt. and Mrs. Merriam, Lieut. and Mrs. Brett, and Dr. and Mrs. Peck went up to Boston on Saturday evening for the "Pop's" concert at Symphony Hall. Mrs. Lloyd and Mrs. Tenney and Capt. and Mrs. Howell attended the performance of "The Time, the Place and the Girl" at the Tremont theater on Saturday evening.

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS.

Columbus Barracks, Ohio, June 4, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Alfred C. Sharpe, 30th Inf., and Mrs. Sharpe, after recuperating here a month from illness contracted in Cuba will rejoin his regiment in the Philippines. Col. H. O. S. Heistand, A.G., was a caller in the post Friday. He was present at Mrs. McKinley's funeral and has been visiting relatives in the State.

Mrs. Cabaniss gave a very delightful luncheon Wednesday, her guests being Mrs. F. M. Reid and Mrs. Sawtelle of the garrison, and Mrs. Outwaite, Mrs. Kelvin, Mrs. Minor and Mrs. Kilbourne of the city. Capt. and Mrs. Powers entertained at dinner the evening of the 29th in honor of Mrs. Sawtelle.

The Secretary of War made a hurried inspection of the post Saturday. After calling on the governor he was driven to the garrison by Colonel Glenn and his adjutant, Captain Burnside, where he was met by an escort in command of Captain Carson, 10th Cav. After a short stop at the administration building the visitors repaired to Colonel Glenn's quarters, where a reception was held. In the receiving line besides the Secretary were Governor Harris of Ohio, Congressman Taylor, Mrs. Charles P. Taft, brother of the Secretary, and Colonel Hickingier. It was to be regretted that the inclement weather interfered with much that had been planned.

The Five Hundred Club met Monday evening at Capt. H. B. Powers's quarters. Mrs. Powers and Mrs. Reed receiving. Mrs. Forse won the ladies' head prize a pretty fan and chain, while Lieutenant MacAndrews won the gentlemen's prize, a very handsome pocketbook. Miss Blackford presented a charming cut glass dish to the one holding the next highest score. Mrs. Nottingham, Mrs. Gape's sister, was the fortunate winner. The weather has proved most disastrous to the ball season. Rain again prevented the game last Saturday.

#### FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., June 5, 1907.

Monday afternoon the Five Hundred Club met with Mrs. William P. Platt. The prize, "Threads and Patches of Virginia History," was awarded to Mrs. Halsey Dunwoody. Mrs. Tobin, wife of Capt. William H. Tobin, entertained delightfully at a thimble party Wednesday afternoon. Each guest was furnished a limited amount of material and requested to dress a clothespin. The first prize was awarded to Miss Meyers, who transformed her clothespin into a Japanese doll; the second to Mrs. Edward P. Nones, who made a baby doll in long clothes. Capt. and Mrs. Dan T. Moore spent Saturday and Sunday at the post as guests of Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison. Col. and Mrs. Harrison entertained informally at supper Saturday evening preceding the hop; their guests were Capt. and Mrs. Moore, Miss L. Weaver, Capt. Frank Ferguson, Lieutenants Tompkins and Corbin, aides on General Grant's staff. A very pretty Post hop was given Saturday night in the administration building, the post band furnishing the music. Mrs. McWilliams, mother of Capt. C. E. N. Howard, left Thursday for her home in Massachusetts.

Mrs. Howard, wife of Captain Howard, left Sunday morning for Washington to be the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Johnson Hagood until the middle of the week, when Captain Howard will join her and they will go to their new post, Fort Mott, N.J. Miss Collier, of San Francisco, is the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Andrew Hero, jr. Major Rumbough, F.A., spent Saturday at the post and left for Washington. Capt. C. E. N. Howard left Tuesday night for Fort Mott. Lieuts. Charles J. Frohwitter and Thomas Duncan have gone to their new stations.

About 2 o'clock on Tuesday morning everybody was aroused from slumber by fire call, to find that the Government pier was burning. It is charged that being short in his accounts, and expecting the arrival of an auditor of his company, the agent for the United States Express Company, of Old Point Comfort, emptied the safe in his office and set fire to the Government pier on which his office was located. All efforts to save the pier house or any of its contents were in vain. The fire companies worked valiantly and many of the officers and men remained on the scene until daylight, when only the pier itself and a pile of smoking debris marked where the offices of the Adams Express Company, United States Express Company, Old Bay Lines, New Bay Lines, Baltimore Steam Packet Company, Old Dominion Steamship Company and other lines had stood. All books and papers, large quantities of freight and express and other valuable property was destroyed. About noon a detective sent here by the Secret Service Bureau took the agent in custody. Tuesday afternoon he broke down and it is said made a complete confession.

G.O. 117, MAY 29, 1907, WAR DEPT.

I. Pars. 121 and 603, A.R., are hereby amended to read as follows:

121. A reward will not be paid by a recruiting officer for the delivery of a deserter at a recruiting station, except upon express authority from The Adjutant General of the Army. In the event of the surrender or of the delivery of a deserter to a recruiting officer the latter will at once telegraph to The Adjutant General of the Army, stating whether the deserter is physically fit for service and requesting instructions relative to the disposition to be made of him and the payment of the reward.

603. Whenever any original check of a disbursing officer is lost, stolen, or destroyed the disbursing officer shall, upon the owner filing with him notice and proof of loss and the indemnity bond prescribed by the Treasury Department, forward the same to the Secretary of the Treasury for the required authority to issue a duplicate thereof under the provisions of Sec. 3646, Rev. Stat., as amended by Act of June 19, 1906. The duplicate may be issued after the expiration of six months and within three years from the date of the original check, provided that when the amount of the check does not exceed \$50 authority may be given to issue the duplicate at any time after the expiration of thirty days and within three years from the date of the original. In case the disbursing officer who issued the original check is no longer in the Service, the notice and proof of loss and the indemnity bond will be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and it becomes the duty of the proper accounting officer, under Sec. 3647, Rev. Stat., to state an account in favor of the owner of the lost check and charge the amount thereof to the account of the disbursing officer. Instructions for the execution and use of the affidavit and bond accompany the blank form furnished by the Treasury Department.

II. The following paragraph is added to the Army Regulations, to take effect July 1, 1907:

1278½. The commissary will be accountable for and will carry on his returns all cooking apparatus supplied by the Subsistence Department, and will furnish to commanding officers of organizations and detachments the necessary authorized articles of the same on approved requisitions, the issues to be made on memorandum receipts. Bake ovens will be dropped from his return when permanently installed at posts.

By order of the Acting Secretary of War:

WILLIAM P. DUVALL, Brig. Gen., Act. C. of S.

#### BORN.

HOPKINS.—Born at Fort Greble, R.I., May 30, 1907, a daughter, Frances, to the wife of Capt. F. E. Hopkins, F.A.

NULTON.—Born at Winchester, Va., May 26, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Louis M. Nulton, U.S.N.

ULKE.—Born at Santurce, P.R., May 18, 1907, a daughter, to the wife of Lieut. Henry Ulke, jr., U.S.R.C. Service.

UPHAM.—Born at Camp Keithley, Mindanao, P.I., April 5, 1907, a son, to the wife of Lieut. John S. Upham, 15th U.S. Inf.

#### MARRIED.

BRINTON-BABCOCK.—At New York City, June 4, 1907, Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Harriet Babcock, of Key West, Fla.

BRUMBY-TRUXTON.—At Norfolk, Va., June 4, 1907, Lieut. Frank H. Brumby, U.S.N., and Miss Isabelle Truxton.

FOULOIS-VAN HORN.—At Fort Harrison, Mont., May 22, 1907, Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulis, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Ella Van Horn.

HAYWARD-WILSON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, No. 286 Chilton Place, Brooklyn, N.Y., June 1, 1907, Ensign James Hayward, U.S.N., and Miss Virginia Elizabeth Wilson, daughter of Junius W. Wilson, esq., formerly of Portsmouth, Va., by the Rev. Everard P. Miller, rector of St. Thomas's Church, Newark, N.J.

LYSTER-BISSELL.—At Detroit, Mich., May 28, 1907, Capt. William John Le Hunte Lyster, Med. Dept., U.S.A., and Miss Alice Chase Bissell.

MARTIN-NELSON.—At Baltimore, Md., June 5, 1907, Ensign Frank C. Martin, U.S.N., and Miss Lida Haralson Nelson.

MOORE-SWIGERT.—At Fort Monroe, Va., June 1, 1907, Capt. James A. Moore, U.S.A., and Miss Mary Hendrick Swiger.

NICHOLS-HUGHES.—At Washington, D.C., June 1, 1907, Miss Martha Hughes, daughter of the late Comdr. Edward M. Hughes, U.S.N., to Lieut. Neil E. Nichols, U.S.N.

PECK-STEELE.—At Camp Bumpus, Leyte, P.I., April 15, 1907, Capt. Robert H. Peck, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Mabel R. Steele.

RICH-PERKINS.—At Dallas, Texas, May 28, 1907, Lieut. Charles H. Rich, 26th U.S. Inf., and Miss Margaret Perkins, daughter of Judge E. P. Perkins.

SMITH-SALLEY.—At Newport News, Va., June 6, 1907, Lieut. Arthur St. Clair Smith, U.S.N., and Miss Annie Salley.

STACEY-NEWMAN.—At Bellows Falls, Vt., June 1, 1907, Mr. Aubrey Banks Stacey, son of the late Col. M. H. Stacey, U.S.A., and brother of Capt. Cromwell Stacey, 21st U.S. Inf., to Miss Ethyl Amesette Newman.

WILSON-BROOKS.—At Washington, D.C., June 5, 1907, Lieut. Arthur H. Wilson, 6th U.S. Cav., and Miss Helen De Clifford Brooks.

#### DIED.

ANDREWS.—Died at West Buxton, Me., May 23, 1907, Mrs. James Harris Andrews, mother of the wife of Lieut. Roscoe Moody, U.S.N.

BARTON.—Died at Washington, D.C., May 23, 1907, Mrs. W. H. Barton, mother of Capt. Frank A. Barton, 3d U.S. Cav.

BRYAN.—Died at Nashville, Tenn., May 31, 1907, Mrs. Janie Seay Bryan, wife of Capt. Roger B. Bryan, U.S.A., and daughter of Mrs. George W. Seay, and sister of Capt. Samuel Seay, jr., 23d U.S. Inf.

CROFTON.—Died at Manila, P.I., June 7, 1907, Capt. William M. Crofton, 1st U.S. Inf., of cerebral hemorrhage.

CULMELL.—Died on May 29, 1907, at Havana, Cuba, Thorwald C. Culmell, father-in-law of Lieut. Gilbert Chase,

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U.S.N. Mr. Culmell was the Danish Consul at Havana, member of the firm of R. Truffin and Company, and director of the National Bank of Cuba.

EASTMAN.—Instantly killed at Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., May 17, 1907, Guy Warner Eastman, eldest son of Major Frank F. Eastman, U.S.A., and Susan Colby Eastman.

HUBBARD.—Died, Nettie B., wife of O. M. Hubbard, and sister of Mrs. W. V. H. Rose, wife of Paymaster Rose, U.S.N., at her home, Nelson Place, Newport, Ky., May 9, 1907, of pneumonia.

JARVIS.—Died, at her residence in New York city, May 23, 1907, Jennie B. Jarvis, aged eighty-six years; widow of the late Surg. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A.; mother of Capt. T. S. Munford, U.S.A., and of Capt. N. S. Jarvis, U.S.A.

RUGER.—At Stamford, Conn., June 3, 1907, Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger, U.S.A., retired.

TROTTER.—Died, May 24, 1907, John Banca Sickles, youngest son of the late Major Frederick Eugene Trotter, U.S.A., and Duffie Francis Trotter, at the Good Samaritan Hospital, Portland, Ore., aged twenty-five years. Interment in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N.Y.

#### NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

Colonel Appleton, 7th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., has procured one thousand folding cots for use by his men in the Government camp this season, in accordance with orders from the War Department, which evidently does not believe in the Peckskill theory that the hardening of men for war can be accomplished by making them sleep on the ground for the short period of seven nights. Being a close observer of the Army maneuvers for the last three or four seasons, Colonel Appleton has noticed how the men of other National Guard regiments have suffered with sore feet contracted from wearing narrow-pointed shoes of fashionable shape, and, realizing that for men to be effective they must be minus sore feet, has contracted for one thousand pairs of the russet leather Ridaback Army shoes for the men of his regiment. These shoes will be found of great comfort and service, and should be procured by every organization.

A meeting of the National Guard investigating committee of New York was held on June 3 in the office of J. Mayhew Wainwright, No. 40 Wall street. The meeting was for the purpose of organizing and discussing the plan and scope of the inquiry. Col. William Cary Sanger was elected chairman, with Capt. F. G. Landon as secretary. The preliminary plans were placed in control of an executive committee, of which Mr. Wainwright, Senator Martin Saxe and the officers of the commission are members.

A revised program of summer cruises for naval militia has been arranged by the Navy Department as follows: Georgia, June 22 to 30; Pennsylvania, July 6 to 14; New Jersey, 2d Battalion, July 20 to 28; Connecticut, July 31 to Aug. 7; Massachusetts, Aug. 10 to 17; Maine, Aug. 20 to 28; Rhode Island, Aug. 31 to Sept. 8. Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Minnesota will make cruises on their own vessels. The 1st New Jersey Battalion will cruise on its own vessel from July 21 to Aug. 4. Louisiana, California, New York and Maryland will cruise on their own vessels on dates not yet announced. The District of Columbia militia will cruise on the Puritan and Missouri and South Carolina in small boats.

Co. C, of the 71st N.Y., spent Memorial Day at Ossining, N.Y., acting as escort to the G.A.R. parade at that place, and received a warm welcome. The balance of the regiment, which took part in the parade in New York city under Colonel Bates, turned out fifteen commands of sixteen files. In figure of merit the regiment at general rifle practice at Creedmoor a few days ago was 53.72. It qualified 661 officers and men, against 584 in general practice in 1906, a gain of seventy-seven. The best shooting was made by Company B with a figure of merit of 66.17. Company F was second with 62.48.

The rifle team of the 12th N.Y. will be captained this season by Lieut. Thomas B. Crockett, who is an officer of considerable experience. He has served in the Washington State troops, was a lieutenant in the 36th U.S. Volunteer Infantry, and in the Philippine Scouts, and also in the 24th U.S. Inf. Company K have unanimously elected 2d Lieut. Julian F. Scott, first lieutenant. He is known as an officer of ability, and is a great favorite in the company. He came originally from the 7th N.Y.

The Drum Majors Association of the National Guard held a meeting at the armory of the 71st N.Y. on June 3, at which the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George W. Brown; vice-president, Willis R. Hill; secretary, T. W. McKeever; treasurer, R. N. Davis. Other members present included William Martin, Frank Evans, James McCrea, Francis Hessels, and Edward O'Connor. The outlook for a larger organization is promising, and it was unanimously decided that all the ex-drum majors are eligible for membership. It is planned to hold a shore dinner at Rockaway Beach in the near future. The Association has for its objects the promotion of the interests of field musicians, and good feeling between the different organizations. The next meeting will be held on July 10 at the armory of the 13th N.Y.

Interesting boat races by the 1st Battalion of New York Naval Militia were held on the Hudson river on the afternoon of June 1. The starting line was a little above the Columbia University boat house, 117th street, and the finish line was opposite the U.S.S. Granite State, now moored at West Ninety-seventh street. There was a brisk southerly wind which the crews had to buck against, and all the races were close and exciting. The principal event was the interdivisional cutter race of one mile for the W. Butler Duncan, jr., trophy. The race was a splendid one, and not until half the distance had been covered did any crew begin to forge ahead. Then H. L. Washburn, of the third division crew, had the misfortune to



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break an oar, and before another could be substituted the boat had lost fully four lengths. One hundred yards from the finish Lieutenant Guion, coxswain of the second division crew, suddenly increasing the stroke gained an advantage and won the contest in 7 minutes 6 2-5 seconds. The first division crew finished less than three-quarters of a length behind the winners; the third division finished strongly, taking third place, and the fourth division fourth. Another exciting finish was furnished in the half-mile cutter race for first year men, the signal division being the victors by the narrow margin of half a length, in 2 minutes 59 seconds. Unlike the main event, however, the other crews finished far behind. The second division crew was second, the third division third, and the fourth division fourth. The half-mile whaleboat race (ship's company vs. Regulars), was won by ship's company, time, 2 minutes 58 1-5 seconds. The races were held under the auspices of the Battalion Athletic Association, of which the following are the officers: Lieut. Vaulx Carter, president; Seaman W. L. Morton, vice-president; Lieut. Hobart Guion, treasurer; Seaman Jose A. Paez, secretary.

The encampment of the brigade of West Virginia N.G. will be held at Charleston, beginning at reveille Thursday, June 20, 1907, and ending Saturday, June 29, 1907, on which date the provisional regiment will be sent to Jamestown, Va., and the remaining troops returned to their home stations. 1st Lieut. John T. Harris, Signal Corps, is detailed as acting adjutant general of the brigade, vice Lieut. Col. Cuthbert A. Osborn, detailed as acting adjutant general of the State. Brigade headquarters is moved to Charleston, W. Va.

There will be two preliminary competitive rifle matches to be held on home ranges for the Michigan National Guard: an individual match on Saturday, June 22, in which all officers and men will be eligible to compete, and a company team match on Saturday, June 29, open to teams of six from each company of Infantry, Engineers, Signal Corps detachments and Cavalry troops. There will be a competition held at Port Huron early in July to select a rifle team to represent the State of Michigan at the National Competition to be held next August at Port Clinton, Ohio.

For the purpose of promoting efficiency in the different organizations of the National Guard of Washington, there will be awarded a silver trophy, to be known as the efficiency trophy, presented personally by the Adjutant General and awarded annually to that organization which has been adjudged by the inspector general at the last inspection prior to the first of the year to be most efficient in drill, discipline and target work. The efficiency of both officers and non-commissioned officers will be taken into consideration in awarding this prize. For the purpose of promoting efficiency in rifle practice, the following prizes are announced: Governor's Trophy, to be awarded to the company team of six men which shall make the highest aggregate score in the company team match, and the second prize will be awarded to that team making the next highest aggregate score. State Trophy to be awarded each year at the close of the target season to the company qualifying with the highest figure of merit for that year. Individual Skirmish Match, a gold medal to the man making the highest score, and to the individual making the next highest score a silver medal.

### 7TH N.Y.—COL. DANIEL APPLETON.

Col. Daniel Appleton, of the 7th N.Y., in orders directing the command to parade in Service uniform, blanket roll, with full field equipment, will proceed by boat to the camps of instruction in coast defense at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York Harbor, on Saturday, June 8, announces, among other things, that Lieut. George S. Towle, Co. D, and Sergt. Major E. S. Coy, will perform the duties of engineer officers. Colonel Appleton, in concluding the order says:

"The regiment will camp during the above tour of duty on the United States reservations under the general command of the commanding officer of the Southern Artillery District of New York, and orders will be issued through and by the post commanders of Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth. The standing orders, rules and regulations of the posts must be strictly observed by all ranks. The reservations are not large, and it is therefore expedient, in order not to unnecessarily hamper the scheme of coast defense, which has been adopted, that visits of friends be not encouraged, although ordinarily such visits are pleasant episodes in camp life.

"With the exception of the joint exercises with the West Point cadets the regiment has had little opportunity to observe close at hand the work of the Regulars, and the coming encampment with them will be of great value to its membership. By striving to live up to the regimental standard, which enjoins earnest effort, willingness to learn and strict obedience to orders from superior authority, the commanding officer expects the regiment to return to its home station vastly improved in all essential matters, satisfied that the organization will be a stronger unit than ever for the public service."

### 13TH N.Y.—COL. DAVID E. AUSTEN.

The officers and men of the 1st regiment of Connecticut, who were the guests of the 13th N.Y., in Brooklyn on Memorial Day, and also the several guests which accompanied the Connecticut regiment, are delighted with their experience and the generous treatment by their hosts, as well as by the people of Brooklyn, during the parade. The event will be one of life-long remembrance.

From early morning until midnight on May 30, when the first rest was made for the home station at Hartford, the visiting militiamen were everywhere, and in the Memorial Day parade they got a great ovation.

Adjutant General, Brig. Gen. Edward Schulze, who was formerly colonel of the 1st Regiment when it entertained the 13th a year ago, and other visitors from Hartford were on the reviewing stand. After the parade the Connecticut regiment and the 13th went to the latter's armory where dinner was served, about 2,000 participating.

The visitors went to Coney Island after dinner, and enjoyed the sights and found more people on Surf avenue than the entire population of Hartford. There were shouts of joy as the boys in convoy of 13th men took in the various shows, and in the dancing pavilion the Connecticut guardsmen had the pick of pretty girls who were eager to dance with them. The officers of the regiment went from the armory to the island in automobiles and private cars. Controller Herman A. Metz, of New York city, who is a captain in the 14th N.Y., took General Cole, Colonel Hickey and General Schulze to the island in his big automobile. The men of the 13th Regiment did all in their power to give their guests a good time, and admirably succeeded.

At guests of the 13th, the officers of the Hartford command were entertained at a banquet at the Riccadonna Hotel, Brighton Beach, in the evening. It was an elaborate affair, and

speeches were made by all hands. Just before the banquet broke up Capt. Earl D. Church, who is president of the Board of Aldermen of Hartford, and who was acting mayor of that city May 30 in place of Mayor Henney, who was at Danbury, rushed into the banquet hall and was immediately called on to make a speech by Colonel Austen, of the 13th, who was toastmaster. He said he was forced to remain in Hartford and review the parade, but made a rush for Brooklyn immediately after. Other speakers were Adjutant General Cole, General Schulze and Colonel Austen and Chaplain Rhodes, of the 13th. All the speakers had words of praise for the 13th, and voted them the greatest entertainers on earth.

Before they left for home each guest was presented with a watch fob, suitably engraved, in remembrance of the occasion. In reference to the trip Col. John Hickey said: "I cannot say too much in appreciation of the way in which we have been received by our old friends of the 13th and by the people of Brooklyn in general. Nothing seems to have been omitted by your officers that would add to our comfort. The arrangements for getting to the armory were admirable and could not be better. The breakfast was great, and I am sure that if any of us were in bad humor at the delay en route to New York that humor was quickly dispelled by the welcome accorded us."

### 22D N.Y.—COL. W. B. HOTCHKIN.

In the parade on Memorial Day last it is interesting to note that the 22d paraded fifteen commands of sixteen files, whereas the year previous it turned out only eleven commands of sixteen files. This shows the progress the regiment has made under Colonel Hotchkin.

Capt. Henry S. Sternberger, who is known as one of the most efficient regimental commissaries in the State, has returned from an enjoyable three months' automobile trip in France, Germany and England, in order to go with the regiment to camp from June 15 to 22.

Co. K, Captain Harding, has unanimously elected Pvt. Henry Philip Burchell a second lieutenant. He is a graduate of a military school, takes a great interest in military affairs, and promises to be a valuable addition to the commissioned roster of the regiment.

Colonel Hotchkin has just received a magnificent bronze presented to the regiment by Gen. George W. Wingate. It represents a figure of a Roman warrior, the motto of which is "Sivis Pacem, Para Bellum" (If you wish peace, prepare for war). The entire bronze, including ebony base, is nearly seven feet high, and will be known as the "Wingate Trophy," to be won for best attendance at Creedmoor. Each company has done its utmost to possess the trophy, but Co. C, Capt. George F. Mahon, with a full 100 per cent. attendance, has won it. Co. C will be the first to receive the honor of having its title inscribed upon one of the shields, with the privilege of holding it for one year.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

I. The troops comprising the Massachusetts Militia will hold their annual encampments for the year 1907 as follows:

First Brigade, Brig. Gen. Embury P. Clark, at the State camp grounds, South Framingham. Camp, July 27 to Aug. 2, inclusive. Annual drill at Boston, Aug. 2, 1907.

Second Brigade, Brig. Gen. J. H. Whitney (with the exception of the 5th Regiment), at the State camp grounds, South Framingham. Camp, Aug. 4 to 10, inclusive. Annual drill at Boston, Aug. 3, 1907.

Corps Coast Artillery, Col. Charles P. Nutter, and 5th Regiment, Infantry, Col. William H. Oakes, will perform their camp duty in connection with the coast defense maneuvers in Boston harbor, July 27 to Aug. 2, inclusive. Annual drill at Boston, Aug. 3, 1907.

The Ambulance Company, at State camp grounds, South Framingham, Aug. 4 to 10, inclusive, in connection with the 2d Brigade, to which it is assigned for the period of the encampment.

The Signal Corps, at State camp grounds, South Framingham, July 27 to Aug. 2, inclusive, in connection with the 1st Brigade, to which it is hereby assigned for the period of the encampment.

Naval Brigade, Capt. G. R. H. Buntin, will perform its camp duty in accordance with orders later to be issued. Annual drill at Boston, Aug. 3, 1907.

First Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas Talbot, and 2d Corps Cadets, Lieut. Col. Andrew Fitz, will perform their camp duty in accordance with orders later to be issued. Annual drill at Boston, Aug. 3, 1907.

First Squadron, Cavalry, Major W. A. Perrins, will perform its camp duty in accordance with orders later to be issued. Annual drill at Boston, Aug. 3, 1907.

All organizations of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia will perform their annual drill at Boston, Aug. 3, 1907, on which date they will be mobilized and reviewed by the Commander-in-Chief.

### NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The New York State Rifle Association, of which Major Gen. Charles F. Roe is president, will hold its fourth annual meeting at Creedmoor, N.Y., from July 24 to 30, inclusive. The competitions will embrace those for the rifle, carbine, pistol and revolver, and a liberal prize list is offered. Programs and full information can be obtained from the secretary, Capt. W. H. Palmer, 55 Liberty street, New York city. The program in brief is as follows:

No. 1.—Company Team Match, to be shot on Wednesday, July 24. Open to teams of four, from any headquarters, company or ship's crew of the U.S. Army, Navy or Marine Corps, National Guard or Naval Militia of any State, Territory, District of Columbia, or any foreign government, or any four members of the Association from a registered club or society. Distances, 200, 500 and 600 yards, seven shots per man at each distance.

No. 2.—Carbine Team Match, July 24, for teams of four men, open to same organizations as Match No. 1.

No. 3.—McAlpin Match, to be shot on July 25, open to teams of eight, same organizations as No. 1.

No. 4.—Cruikshank Trophy Match, July 25, teams of eight, open to the same organizations as Match No. 1.

No. 5.—71st Regiment Trophy Skirmish and Rapid Fire Match, July 27; open to teams of six from the same organizations as Match No. 1.

No. 6.—Old Guard Trophy Match, July 29; open to teams of six, from any rifle club or association in the U.S.

No. 7.—The Thurston Match, July 29; open to everyone, 800 and 900 yards.

No. 8.—New York State Rifle Association Match, July 30; open to members of the Association only.

No. 9.—The Wingate All-comers Short Range Match, open every day during the meeting, and to all persons.

No. 10.—The Rogers All-comers Mid-range Match, open every day during the meeting to everybody, 600 yards, 7 shots.

No. 11.—The Roe All-comers Long Range Match, open to all persons every day during the meeting; 1,000 yards, 7 shots.

No. 12.—Team of Three Match, 200 yards, 5 shots per man, for teams of three.

No. 13.—Rapid Fire Match, open to everybody each day of the meeting, 200 yards.

No. 14.—Members Match, open to members of the Association only, every day of the meeting.

No. 15.—Membership Match, open to everybody each day; 200 and 600 yards.

No. 16.—National Marksman Reserve Match, open to all citizens of the U.S., between the ages of 18 and 45 years, each day of the meeting; 200, 300 and 500 yards.

No. 17.—Shuetzen Match, Sherman Long Target Continuous Match; open to everyone.

## NEW BOOKS!

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No. 14.—Re-entree Revolver Match, open to everyone.

No. 15.—Rapid Fire Re-entree Revolver Match; open to everyone.

No. 16.—Disappearing Target Match, open to everyone, for revolver or magazine pistol, with trigger pull of not less than two and one-half pounds.

No. 17.—Re-entree Pistol Match, open to everyone, for single shot pistols.

No. 18.—Revolver Team Match, July 28, open to teams of five, from any rifle or revolver club, or from the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S., or of the Militia of any State, or any foreign government.

In addition to the above there will be four matches of the U.S. Revolver Association. Match A, which is open to everybody, will be in the "Any" Revolver Partnership Match. Match B, which is open to everybody, is for the "Any" Pistol Championship Match and Match C, open to everybody, is for the "Military Revolver," and Match D, open to everybody, is for the "Military Revolver Record Match."

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

A. H. asks: How many Artillery bands are authorized by law, and where these new bands will be stationed? Answer: See G.O. from War Department on Field Artillery organization in our issue of May 18, page 1044.

M. H.—In applying for the position of a superintendent of a National Cemetery you must take your chance like other applicants. The records of applicants are considered and the recommendations with them have great weight.

CUBA.—For the address of the enlisted man you desire you will have to write to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D.C.

C. S. asks: The date we published the lists of ordnance, commissary and quartermaster sergeants. Answer: Nov. 10 and Nov. 17, 1906.

C. G.—The demands of the military and naval services frequently require officers and men to remain on a station or vessel longer than the usual time. They must perform duty until relieved or ordered elsewhere.

E. C. asks: What is the reason the crews on the Decatur, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, Dale, Rainbow, etc., who started on Dec. 28, 1903, from Hampton Roads for the Philippine Islands cannot get home? They are away now over three and a half years. Answer: It depends wholly on the requirements of the Service, how long vessels remain on a particular station. Men whose enlistment expires are sent home as soon as transportation can be obtained.

S. E. asks: Can a bandmaster of a navy yard band who has been bandmaster there for the past seven years, and who has previously served six and one-half years as a first class musician, be promoted to a permanent appointment as bandmaster? Is it necessary that such a person should have had sea duty? Answer: He must have performed one year's sea duty on a cruising ship, in order to get a permanent appointment.

ASSISTANT SURGEON asks: I was retired in June, 1905, but my mounted pay allowance was not held back until August, 1906. Is it probable that I will have to refund all money previously received on such allowance, and will it be by total stoppage of sufficient pay or by installments? Answer: The mounted pay question has been settled in favor of Medical Corps.

Q. E. D. asks: Upon being granted a furlough with permission to go beyond seas, can a soldier, if he desires to spend such furlough in the Philippines, be furnished transportation to Manila on any Army transport, provided he pays for his subsistence while en route? Answer: It would depend on the special circumstances. If the journey was unobjectionable to the Service, transportation would probably be allowed. But from now until October it would not be granted, as the Q.M. Department is refusing transportation to officers' families in some cases, owing to crowded condition of transports.

SOLDIER asks: I was absent from Fort Russell and reported for duty at Sacramento, Cal., and was sent back to Russell. Will I have to pay four cents a mile transportation, or can I get part of the money back? I had to pay \$48. Answer: You will have to pay the actual cost of transportation.

B. asks: A soldier was discharged in 1896 with remark: "Service not honest and faithful," due to desertion. He was restored to duty without trial; was re-enlisted by authority of the War Department. He participated in the Cuban and Philippine campaigns, and all his discharges after 1896 show "character excellent, service honest and faithful." Is this soldier entitled to the campaign medals? Answer: He probably is, and should make application for the medal at any rate.

W. H. asks: A claims that an error made by a sergeant of the post N.C. staff in preparing accounts and returns for the officers under whom they are serving counts against the sergeant; B claims it does not. Who is right, A or B? Answer: The man who makes the error is accountable therefore to his immediate military superior. If the error affects papers sent to the A.G.O. the officer signing the paper is responsible.

J. J. H. asks: "The man who came over from Spain." William H. Neville, private, 67th Co., Coast Artillery, deserted and re-enlisted under the name of John Norris, in Co. L, 2d Inf. He was discharged "without honor" from the U.S. Army as John Neville, but continued in the Service as John Norris, by Par. 18, S.O. 806, W.D., Dec. 29, 1906. What I want to know is: (1) Can he claim for clothing due him by U.S. previous to his desertion, or afterwards? (2) Is he entitled to travel pay? His case seems to be such as is not contemplated in Army Regulations. He is discharged under one name and still is restored to duty without trial and continues in the Service under the other. Answer: This soldier would not be entitled to clothing or any allowances prior to desertion. Since continuance in the Service he is entitled to allowances just as would any other enlisted man. The acceptance of his discharge without honor after his desertion, and evidently for the purpose of correcting his record, is admission of the charge of desertion, and he has no claim against the Government for the enlistment period in which that desertion occurred.





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### FORT LAWTON.

Fort Worden, Wash., May 22, 1907.

Mrs. Waterhouse entertained at cards for Mrs. Moore on Tuesday evening. The game of five hundred was enjoyed by Capt. and Mrs. Reeder, Lieut. and Mrs. Moore and Lieut. and Mrs. Ohnstad, and the attractive prize was awarded to Mrs. Ohnstad, after which the guests enjoyed a chafing dish supper.

On Wednesday the second field day exercises of the season were held and were well attended. One of the greatest attractions was the splendid music furnished by the 6th Artillery band. The events and winners were: 100-yard dash, Musician Taylor, 108th Co.; relay race, 126th Co.; putting the shot, J. P. Adams, 62d Co.; shoe race, L. T. Gilbert, 62d Co.; running high jump, Corpl. Wright, 126th Co.; three-legged race, Martin and Grubber, 30th Co.; standing broad jump, Pvt. Smith, 30th Co.; running broad jump, Corpl. Wright, 126th Co. Judges: Captains Reeder, Newton and Masteller; time-keeper, Lieut. J. C. Ohnstad; starter and clerk, Lieut. C. E. T. Lull.

Mrs. S. McVilvie Waterhouse entertained with a chafing dish supper for the Misses Taylor on Friday evening. Others who enjoyed her hospitality were Mrs. Taylor, Miss Massingill and Dr. Edwards.

An immense crowd witnessed one of the best amateur games ever played in this district on Saturday, May 25, when the officers of Fort Worden played a team of officers from Forts Flagler and Casey. The visiting team went first to bat, with Lieut. H. S. Miller in the box. Despite some tall leg action there was no run scored until the third inning. Lieut. J. C. Ohnstad, the star player for Worden, acted as pitcher for the home team. From the first it was plain that Worden would be the victors, as there was more team work, due to daily practice the week before. All worked hard, but there was no spectacular work.

The game afforded much amusement, but the poor players now look and feel as if they belonged to the G.A.R. class. Mrs. Masteller and Mrs. Reeder had had erected a tent on the parade ground which they had prettily decorated with flags and rhododendrons, and in which they served tea to the many visitors from Flagler, Casey, Worden and Fort Townsend. The line-up for the nines was:

| Flagler and Casey.         | Position.    | Worden.   |
|----------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Miller                     | Pitcher      | Ohnstad   |
| Hope                       | Catcher      | Masteller |
| Dr. Hall                   | 1st base     | Reeder    |
| Butner                     | 2d base      | Newton    |
| Martin                     | 3d base      | Lull      |
| Ruggles                    | Shortstop    | Burt      |
| Berry                      | Right field  | Moore     |
| Buck                       | Center field | Peterson  |
| Wheeler                    | Left field   | Buckey    |
| Umpire, Master Electrician | Bouchere.    |           |

The Elks' lodge, of Fort Townsend, gave an enjoyable social session on Saturday evening, which was attended by Captains Butner, Buckey, Reeder, Newton and Lieutenant Burt. Captain Newton responded to the eleven o'clock toast, "Our absent brothers," and Captain Reeder made a short address on patriotism. Mrs. Harry Newton entertained in an informal but delightful manner on Saturday evening at five hundred. Her guests were Capt. and Mrs. Masteller, Mrs. Ohnstad, Miss Massingill and Mrs. Reeder.

A distinguished party, consisting of Major Chittenden, Major Bartlett, Senator Carter, of Montana; Mr. Brainard, editor of the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, and Captain Hagood, visited the fortifications on Saturday. Mrs. Taylor and Miss Taylor made a flying trip to Victoria on Tuesday. Major Chittenden was a visitor here on Saturday.

Major W. S. Wood, Q.M. Dept., has been confined at the Minor hospital with bronchitis, but is reported as improving rapidly. A light case of diphtheria was discovered at Fort Flagler on Thursday. The victim, a soldier, is in the strictest quarantine, and there is little fear that the disease will make any headway. While practicing for the game of ball, Lieut. H. G. Millar received a very painful accident. The ball struck him between the eyes, severing some small blood vessels, and disabling him for several hours.

Capt. Johnson Hagood, of the Chief of Artillery's Office, is the guest of Major Bartlett at Fort Flagler, here on business connected with installing the fire control system. Col.

S. W. Taylor, accompanied by Capt. M. C. Buckey, of his staff, made an inspection at Fort Ward on Friday. Mrs. Taylor, the Misses Taylor, Mrs. Masteller and Miss Earle took advantage of the trip and made a flying visit to Seattle.

### CAMP JOHN HAY.

Camp John Hay, Baguio, Benguet, P.I., May 4, 1907.

While the majority of people are sweltering in the islands, we who are fortunate enough to be up here in the pines are sleeping under three and four blankets every night, and a light wrap is not uncomfortable during the day. Baguio, two and a half miles away, is the summer capital of the commission, and has several attractive hotels and many cottages. Camp John Hay is a sort of recuperation camp for the Army, and is certainly a blessing. The situation of the camp is most beautiful, right in the pine woods overlooking a glorious cañon at an elevation of 4,800 feet. There are comfortable quarters for those permanently stationed here, the most attractive thing about them being the huge fire-places. There is a general mess, under the management of the genial adjutant, Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton, 13th Inf., whose kindness and attention to everyone in camp is very much appreciated.

A colony of hospital tents, nicely floored and fitted up with everything to make one comfortable, is where the transients stop. At night there is usually a big camp fire, and all around the mountains numerous others may be seen. The Igorotes, whose country this is, are most interesting, and remind one of the Apache Indians.

The C.O., Lieut. M. R. Hilgard, 16th Inf., has done wonders for the place in beautifying it, and on entering the grounds one might think he was going through some beautiful estate, so wonderful are the roads and improvements. Lieut. and Mrs. Hilgard are very hospitable, and their cozy quarters are always open to all. Quite a number of Army and Navy people are here for the hot season. Major Gen. and Mrs. Leonard Wood and family, Capt. Halstead Dorey, A.D.C.; Col. and Mrs. Arthur Williams, Miss Williams, Col. and Mrs. Cornelius Gardner and family, Dr. and Mrs. DeLoeffe, Col. C. B. Byrne, Med. Dept.; Capt. J. W. Heard, Capt. R. N. Winn, Lieut. Henry E. Mitchell, Lieut. E. H. Tarbutton. Dr. Wilson Murray is the post surgeon, whose long service in the Philippines has made him so thoroughly familiar with all tropical diseases that those up here have the utmost confidence in him. Among others here are: Mrs. C. E. Morton and son, Mrs. Sedgwick Rice and daughter, Mrs. Moller, Mrs. Trippie and daughter, Mrs. Deakne and daughter, Mrs. J. B. Bennet and family, Mrs. William C. Bennett and son, Mrs. S. U. Miller and daughter, Mrs. Roger Gardner and son, Dr. and Mrs. Heas and family, Mrs. W. R. Taylor and infant, Lieut. Commander Edie and Mrs. Edie, Lieut. Commander Bassett, Lieut. Commander Jackson, Lieut. James Boswell, Lieutenant Wayland, Lieut. and Mrs. Wagner and child, and Mrs. Coryell.

General Wood and family, with a number of others, made the ascent of Santo Thomas mountain last week. The elevation is over eight thousand feet, so it was quite an undertaking, as one may imagine. Mrs. Wood accompanied the General, and was the first white woman to perform this journey. Little Lucetta Wood, the seven-year-old daughter of Gen. and Mrs. Wood, raised the American flag which Captain Dorey took with them. Some of the climbs are very difficult, as in many places the sides of the great mountain are almost sheer. The party camped out two nights, returning the morning of the third day.

Commissioner Cameron Forbes was host Thursday evening at a most delightful dance, given at his beautiful summer residence, "Topside." The spacious dining room was cleared for the occasion, and three-foot logs burned in the great fireplace, adding a soft warm glow to the scene. Champagne and light refreshments were served. Those present from the camp were: Comdr. and Mrs. Edie, U.S.N.; Mrs. Sedgwick Rice, Mrs. J. B. Bennet, Mrs. William C. Bennett, Lieutenant Bassett, U.S.N.; Captain Dorey, Captain Winn and Lieutenant Tarbutton.

Mrs. Ward, who is known all over the Army for her philanthropic and charitable spirit, conceived the idea of a "festa" for the benefit of Igorote girls; the Rev. Mr. Drury, rector of the Episcopal church at Baguio, having successfully organized a school for boys, assisted by Mrs. Hargraves. Camp John Hay is an ideal spot for a festa, and Lieutenants

Hilgard and Tarbutton transformed the place into a veritable fairyland, with a midway plaisance thrown in. The different ladies of the camp had charge of the booths, and were most successful in their work, the whole affair netting six hundred pesos. During the afternoon and evening the Igorote boys gave their native dances. Supper was served at the mess hall and dancing indulged in later on.

The Country Club, instituted and built by Commissioner Forbes, is becoming quite a popular resort, especially Saturday afternoons, when many go there for luncheon. They have fine golf links, tennis and croquet, and bridge for those not so strenuous.

### NOTES OF PARANG.

Parang, Mindanao, P.I., April 15, 1907.

As usual, the mid-week hop was a very jolly affair, and, owing to the number of "extras," dancing was indulged in until Sunday morning called a halt. The popularity of the 19th Infantry band tests their power of endurance in the tropics. A delicious supper was served at the club. Among the guests present were: Col. and Mrs. Huston, Capt. and Mrs. Lawton, Capt. and Mrs. Walton, Capt. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Rand, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Captain Wetherill, Lieut. and Mrs. Hageman, Lieut. and Mrs. Mygatt, Dr. and Mrs. Freeman, Lieutenants Bond, Screws, Dodge, Tillotson, Taylor, Evans, Terrell, Parker, Dew, Bissell, Waddell and Hohl; Paymaster Wilson, of the Concord; Mr. Fair, Lieut. J. E. Walker, of the Concord, and Midshipman Irwin and their daughter, of Polloc Navy Station. The Concord dropped anchor in our bay this week, and the Army and Navy are exchanging hospitality. We are always glad to see the ship come in our bay.

Chaplain and Mrs. Smith have gone to Cottabato to enjoy the "festa," which is to take place this week. Lieut. E. T. Fryer, U.S.M.C., who has been in command of Polloc Station, has gone to Olongapo, and Lieut. E. R. Miller has taken station at Polloc, our neighboring navy station across the bay. Lieutenant Miller brings with him his wife, who will be cordially welcomed by our ladies in the post. Lieutenant Fryer will be much missed, as society had come to regard him as a fixture at this station.

Our launch, the Reilly, is high and dry undergoing repairs, and is very much missed over the route to Malabang and Cottabato. Lieuts. G. M. Allen and C. W. Leonori, of Malabang, have been among recent visitors.

"Presidente" Mygatt, of Parang (Lieutenant, 19th Inf.), is having roads built to Polloc, Cottabato, and into the Buludog country which will be a great benefit to the Moros in this valley. They are enabled now to bring their native products into the market on carabao. Lieut. Hornsby Evans, 16th Inf., has left for a two months' tour through China and Japan, then sailing for the United States. He has been chosen by General Funston as one of his aides, and will therefore be stationed at St. Louis.

The 19th Infantry minstrel troupe will leave soon for Manila, General Wood having given his permission. The troupe has some forty members, including the 19th Infantry baseball team, which will play a series of games in Manila. The minstrel troupe made a great "hit" in Zamboanga during the recent fair held there, and gained the reputation of being the best in the Philippines.

A cablegram came into this post a few days before Easter that created as big a stir as if a bomb had burst! It was but a few brief words, but it means several more long months' service for our regiment here. After over two years' stay in the tropics, on the eve of the date, May 15, of our supposed departure for the homeland, and while planning and packing for the move, suddenly to be ordered detained longer, is a great disappointment to officers, families, and troops alike.

Measles broke out several weeks ago among our men, but every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and the troops forbidden to mingle with the residents of the towns of Parang and Bacolod. It is thought that the disease was brought from these native villages.

Capt. J. H. Ford, surgeon at Malabang, accompanied by Mrs. Ford, spent this week in our post, as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Lawton. Mrs. Ford was the motif of many social affairs during their stay here. Capt. and Mrs. Murphy and their daughter recently returned from an extended trip to China and Japan. Mrs. Smith, wife of Chaplain Smith, was hostess at a tea given at the club recently, which was enjoyed by the members of the garrison, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Huston, Major Goe, Capt. and Mrs. Walton and Mrs. Lawton, Captain Hanson, Capt. and Mrs. Rand, Lieut. and Mrs. Hageman, Lieut. and Mrs. Freeman, Mrs. L. J. Mygatt, Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Lieutenants Bond, Dodge, Hohl, Evans, Tillotson and Dew.

Capt. George W. Helms, who left to sail on the transport on April 15, at the urgent request of his friends and upon advice of his surgeon, will take a couple of months' sick leave, as the regiment is delayed several months longer in the tropics. Captain Helms' health necessitated the change of climate.

### FORT DOUGLAS.

Fort Douglas, Utah, June 1, 1907.

The marriage of Miss Stella McIntyre to Capt. Robert H. Allen takes place at high noon on Monday at St. Mark's Cathedral, and the bride and groom will go directly to the train for Fort Sheridan. No cards have been issued but a great many of the bride's friends from town as well as the people of the post will be present.

Mrs. Platt, wife of Capt. William P. Platt, now at Fort Monroe, will be here the first of June to spend some time with her mother, Mrs. W. H. Monahan, before they are settled in Captain Platt's new station at Sandy Hook. Rear Admiral and Mrs. G. W. Baird, U.S.N., have been spending a few days in Salt Lake on their way from the coast to Denver, where Admiral Baird goes as a delegate to the Sons of the American Revolution. The regular band concert of the day evening was attended by a number of the young people from the town as well as the garrison people and was followed by several informal suppers. Mrs. H. C. Clement entertained a few of the younger officers at a supper to meet her daughter, Miss Frances Borden.

Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, who has been in Denver on court-martial duty, will be home to-morrow, Captains Worri- low, Kinnison, and Clement having reached here to-day. Major E. P. Pendleton will accompany Colonel Lockwood. Lieut. and Mrs. W. H. Point and their small son leave early next week for Fort Sheridan. Mrs. E. O. Saunders and her baby are here from Fort Duchesne, visiting Mrs. Goodwyn and Mrs. Hector D. Lane.

Capt. and Mrs. Woodward were obliged to call off the supper arranged for Major and Mrs. Allen M. Smith on account of the illness of their little daughter Mary. Major and Mrs. Smith left at noon to-day for the Pesido and sail next week for the Philippines. Lieut. and Mrs. Samuel M. Parker stopped here for a day on their way back from the coast to Fort Sheridan. They are guests at the Richards home.

### FORT THOMAS.

Fort Thomas, Ky., June 3, 1907.

Mrs. Buck, wife of Major Buck, is the guest of Mrs. Stewart at the post. Contract Surg. Herman Hasseltine has gone to Washington to take the examination for appointment as assistant surgeon.

Mrs. Simmons gave a dinner on Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. Brady and Captain Castner. There was an officers' hop on Wednesday evening, after which Mrs. Wolf entertained the party with a hop supper at her home.

Major Bundy, I.G., visited the post last Wednesday. Mr. John Spencer, of Cleveland, was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Nesbitt last week. Mrs. Robert D. Goodwin, of Fort Leavenworth, is visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Tillson. D.C. Ammon A. Angus and daughter are visiting Washington, D.C. this week. Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering entertained with a dinner on Saturday evening.





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**CHEESE**  
is delicious. It adds zest to Welsh Rarebit, Macaroni with Cheese, Cheese Toast and all Chafing Dish Cooking.

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## STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

## DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. A. Hqs., Governors Island, N.Y. Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., ordered to command. Department of the Gulf—Hqs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William S. Edgerly, U. S. A.
2. Northern Division—Hqs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U. S. A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U. S. A. Major Gen. F. D. Grant, U. S. A., ordered to command. Hqs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Brig. Gen. Edward S. Godfrey, U. S. A. Hqs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Major Gen. William S. McCaskey, U. S. A. Hqs., St. Paul, Minn.
3. Southwestern Division—Hqs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Myer, U. S. A. Hqs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Earl D. Thomas, U. S. A. Hqs., Denver, Colo.
4. Pacific Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of California—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A. Hqs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Col. T. C. Woodbury, 3d Inf., U. S. A. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely ordered to command.
5. Philippine Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A. Major Gen. John F. Weston ordered to command. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U. S. A. Hqs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Albert L. Mills, U. S. A. Hqs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Hqs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, U. S. A., commanding.

## ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I., to sail for Ft. Mason, Cal., for station on Aug. 14, 1907; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal., to sail for Manila from San Francisco July 5; E, F, G, H, I, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; K, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; Cos. I, L and M are ordered to proceed from Cuba, June 7, 1907, for Ft. Leavenworth, Kas., for station.

## HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.; D, Manila, P.I.

## SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

## CAVALRY.

- 1st Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.
- 2d Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.
- 3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
- 4th Cav.—Will sail for the United States and take station as follows: Troops F and G on July 14, 1907, to take station at Ft. Snelling, Minn.; headquarters, band and remaining troops will sail on Oct. 15, 1907; headquarters, band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, to Ft. Meade, and Troops E and H to Ft. Snelling, Minn.
- 5th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; I, K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Apache, Ariz.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah.
- 6th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo. Will sail for Manila on Sept. 5, 1907, to relieve 4th Cav.
- 7th Cav.—Ordered to sail from Manila, P.I., for the U.S. June 14, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Riley, Kas.
- 8th Cav.—Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; Troops F and G, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.; E and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
- 9th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, H, I, K, L and M, Manila; Troop G, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 10th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; M, Fort Robinson, Neb.
- 11th Cav.—Hqs., and I, K, L and M, Pinar Del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa. The last four troops will take station at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., about June 15, 1907.
- 12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.
- 13th Cav.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Myer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.; Troops E, A, B, C and D will take station at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., in June, 1907; Troops I, K, L and M will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
- 14th Cav.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, G and H, Presidio of S.F., Cal.; K and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I and M, Yosemite National Park, Cal. Troop F Sequoia National Park, Cal.
- 15th Cav.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

## FIELD ARTILLERY.

- 1st Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B and C, Ft. Sill, O.T.; D, E and F, Presidio S.F., Cal.
- 2d Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E and F, Ft. Russell, Wyo.
- 3d Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.; C, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; D, E, Ft. Myer, Va.
- 4th Art. (Mountain)—Hqs., A, B, Vancouver Bks.; C, D, Manila; E, F, Ft. Sheridan, Ill. Battery A will sail from Manila for Vancouver on June 14.
- 5th Art. (Light)—Hqs., A, B, C, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; D, E, Ft. Manila, P.I.

6th Art. (Horse)—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, Ft. Riley, Kas.  
\*On detached service in Cuba.

## COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| Company and Station.                     | 64th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                     |
| 1st. Ft. Levee, Me.                      | 65th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                |
| 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.               | 66th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                |
| 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                   | 67th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                |
| 4th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                    | 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal.                     |
| 5th. Ft. Williams, Me.                   | 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                     |
| 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                     | 70th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.                |
| 7th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                    | 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash.                    |
| 8th. Ft. Preble, Me.                     | 72d. Ft. Screven, Ga.                     |
| 9th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                   | 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va.                      |
| 10th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.               | 74th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                    |
| 11th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                 | 75th. Ft. Morgan, Ala.                    |
| 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.             | 76th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                 |
| 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                    | 77th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                 |
| 14th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                   | 78th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                  |
| 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                | 79th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                   |
| 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                 | 80th. Key West Bks., Fla.                 |
| 17th. Ft. Washington, Md.                | 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                  |
| 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y.                 | 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                     |
| 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                  | 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass.                    |
| 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                | 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                  |
| 21st. Ft. Howard, Md.                    | 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash.                    |
| 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla.                 | 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                 |
| 23d. Ft. McKinley, Me.                   | 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                    |
| 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                  | 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I.                 |
| 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal.                    | 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass.                    |
| 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                 | 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                   |
| 27th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.               | 91st. Jackson Bks., Wash. Or.             |
| 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                | 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Or.               |
| 29th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.               | 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                    |
| 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                  | 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                  |
| 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C.                  | 95th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Hancock, N.J.    |
| 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal.                     | 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass.                   |
| 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash.                 | 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                     |
| 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore.                  | 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                  |
| 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                    | 99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                  |
| 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C.                 | 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                    |
| 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me.                  | 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                   |
| 38th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.               | 102d. Ft. Adams, R.I.                     |
| 39th. Ft. DeSoto, Fla.                   | 103d. Ft. Howard, Md.                     |
| 40th. Ft. Howard, Md.                    | 104th. Ft. Washington, Md.                |
| Company and Station.                     | 105th. Presidio, S.F., Cal.               |
| 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va.                    | 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash.                 |
| 42d. Ft. Mott, N.Y.                      | 107th. Ft. Preble, Me.                    |
| 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                     | 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                  |
| 44th. Ft. Washington, Md.                | 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I.                   |
| 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                   | 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                    |
| 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass.                  | 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla.                     |
| 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va.                      | 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del.                   |
| 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                  | 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                  |
| 49th. Ft. Williams, Me.                  | 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y.                   |
| 50th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                | 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal.                |
| 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                 | 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga.                   |
| 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass.                   | 117th. Ft. Adams, R.I.                    |
| 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                 | 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va.                    |
| 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.)                | 119th. Ft. Mott, N.Y.                     |
| 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J.                  | 120th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. |
| 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y.                | 121st. Key West Bks., Fla.                |
| 57th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. | 122d. Key West Bks., Fla.                 |
| 58th. (Torpedo Co.), Ft. Monroe, Va.     | 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.                  |
| 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston                | 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass.                 |
| 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio            | 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y.                    |
| 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal.                    | 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.                  |
| 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash.                   | 127th. Ft. Fremont, S.C.                  |
| 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.                    |   |

## INFANTRY.

- 1st Inf.—Manila, P.I.
  - 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.
  - 3d Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, Wash.
  - 4th Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C.
  - 5th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y.
  - 6th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont.
  - 7th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich.
  - 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
  - 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.: will sail for the U.S. July 15, 1907, and will take station at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. B, Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.
  - 10th Inf.—Hqs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; G, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Lisicum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I. The latter battalion will be relieved in July, 1907, and will proceed to stations in Alaska. Battalion, field and staff and Cos. I, L to Ft. Lisicum; M, Ft. Egbert; I, Ft. St. Michael, and K, Ft. Davis.
  - 11th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.
  - 12th Inf.—Hqs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y.
  - 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Sept. 14, 1907, and will take station at Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.
  - 14th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Vancouver Bks., Wash.; E, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
  - 15th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Nov. 14, 1907, and take station at Ft. Douglas, Utah.
  - 16th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I. Will sail for the U.S. Aug. 1, 1907, and will take station as follows: Hqs., band and A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; A, B, C and D to Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.
  - 17th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. McPherson, Ga.
  - 18th Inf.—Entire regiment Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. Will sail for Manila Oct. 5, 1907, and relieve 15th Infantry.
  - 19th Inf.—Hqs., band, and A, B, C, D, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; E, F, G, H, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Reno, Okla.
  - 20th Inf.—Entire regiment Presidio of Monterey, Cal. Cos. E, F, G and H will sail from San Francisco, Cal., June 15, 1907, for Honolulu, H.I., to relieve the battalion of the 10th Infantry.
  - 21st Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, at Ft. Logan, Colo.; F, Whipple Bks., Ariz.
  - 22d Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. McDowell, Cal.; E, F, G and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; C, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.
  - 23d Inf.—Address Camp Captain John Smith, Jamestown Exposition, Norfolk, Va.
  - 24th Inf.—Manila, P.I.
  - 25th Inf.—Hqs., and E, F, G and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Reno, Okla.; I, K, L and M, Ft. McIntosh, Tex. Will sail for Manila this summer when relieved by the 19th Infantry.
  - 26th Inf.—Entire regiment sailed for Manila June 5, 1907, from San Francisco, to relieve the 9th Infantry.
  - 27th Inf.—Hqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.
  - 28th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.
  - 29th Inf.—A, B, C, D, E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Douglas, Utah; G and H, Ft. Duchesne, Utah. To sail for Manila Aug. 5, 1907, and relieve 13th Infantry.
  - 30th Inf.—Hqs., and A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Crook, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Logan H. Roots, Ark.; G and H, Ft. Reno, O.T. Will sail for Manila July 5, 1907, and relieve 16th Inf.
  - 31st Inf.—Provisional Regiment—Hqs., and A, B, C, D and E, San Juan; F, G, H, and Henry Bks., Cayey.
- Philippine Scouts—Cos. 1 to 50, Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in the Philippines should be addressed Manila, P.I.  
All mail for troops in Cuba should be addressed to Havana.

## THE CHAMPAGNE of 20th Century

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Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet  
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## ARMY TORPEDO PLANTERS.

- GENERAL HENRY J. HUNT—1st Lieut. Alfred A. Maybach, A.C., commanding. At Ft. Totten, N.Y., the permanent station of the vessel. Enlisted detachment from 54th Co., C.A., on board.
- GENERAL HENRY KNOX—Capt. Frank G. Mauldin, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, A.C., attached. Fort Fremont, S.C. Enlisted detachment 57th Co., C.A., on board.
- COLONEL GEORGE ARMISTEAD—Capt. Frank K. Ferguson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, A.C., attached. Fort Caswell, Southport, N.C. Enlisted detachment from 58th Co., C.A., on board.
- MAJOR SAMUEL RINGGOLD—Capt. George T. Patterson, A.C., commanding. 2d Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, A.C., attached. Address N.Y. city. Enlisted detachment from 120th Co., C.A., on board.

## BANDS.

Engineer band, Washington Bks., D.C.; Military Academy band, West Point, N.Y.; Artillery Corps bands—1st, Ft. Moultrie, S.C.; 2d, Ft. Williams, Me.; 3d, Presidio S.F., Cal.; 4th, Ft. Monroe, Va.; 5th, Ft. Hamilton, N.Y.; 6th, Ft. Worden, Wash.; 7th, Ft. Adams, R.I.; 8th, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; 9th, Key West, Fla.; 10th, Ft. Banks, Mass.; 11th, Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y.; 12th, Ft. Totten, N.Y.; 13th, Ft. DuPont, Del.; 14th, Ft. Screven, Ga.

## PHILIPPINE NOTES.

Med. Insp. Henry G. Beyer, fleet surgeon, U.S. Asiatic Fleet, was reported in Baguio, P.I., May 3, selecting a site upon which the naval authorities intend to erect immediately a sanitarium of stone and brick, capable of accommodating from one to two hundred beds.

The Manila Times of April 15 says: "Much regret is expressed throughout the division over the departure of Major Henry L. Ripley, General Staff, who has been acting chief of staff of the division since the departure of Colonel Knight. He is regarded as one of the best equipped officers in the Army for General Staff work. He is an expert on all questions relating to the cavalry. Major Ripley's standing in the Army is a refutation of the plea, so often erroneously made, that none but West Point graduates get the good assignments."

In accordance with orders of the War Department forbidding the naming of streets, avenues or roads in military posts or reservations or the posts and reservations themselves, in honor of living persons, a board of officers has completed the renaming of the streets, avenues and roads at Fort William McKinley, P.I., and an order has been published changing the names that were originally given to those of Hancock Road, McPherson Avenue, Stuart Avenue, Hall Circle, Reilly Place and Memorial Road. The building used as a post assembly hall will be known as Schofield Hall. The territory of the post is divided into North Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery and Medical Garrisons.

The Military Information Division in the Philippines is making good progress with a map of the islands. Lieut. W. F. Robinson, jr., who, with a small detachment of men, has been engaged for some time in the interior of Negros, on surveying and map making work, is to be reinforced by a full company of the 8th Infantry and will continue this work with this additional strength.

The bids for Army coal opened at Manila May 1 showed an advance of \$1.395 a ton over last year's prices; from \$4.815 to \$6.21, an increase of nearly \$100,000 gold in all.

A Japanese-Filipino Association has been formed at Tokyo with a branch at Manila. The Manila American reports that "the principles of this league embody the protection of the Filipino students in Japan, the giving of facilities to travelers and merchants to and from the Philippines, the publication of a periodical written both in English and Japanese dealing with commerce, science and other matters; encouragement of shipping traffic between the Philippines and Japan, the laying of a submarine cable between Luzon and Formosa for purpose of communication and of obtaining meteorological information."

Brig. Gen. Walter T. Duggan, retired, and Mrs. Duggan will spend two or three months traveling in China and Japan and will return to the United States in June or July, when he will decide where to locate. Manila advises report that Col. George Andrews, A.G., U.S.A., with his wife and daughters, was to spend a month in Japan. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Charles Morton, Lieutenant Miller, A.D.C., Mrs. Weston, the two daughters of General Weston, and the wife and daughter of Col. W. T. Wood, I.G., U.S.A., are also reported among the visitors from the Philippines to Japan.

S. D. Bradley, who established a school for sixty Negro children at the southeast side of Mount Isarag, in the province of Camarines, P.I., 2,000 feet above the sea,



## SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



the favorite dentifrice. Perfectly delicious and fragrant. Absolutely pure. Positively beneficial.

in January, 1907, reports that these Negrito children are brighter than the civilized Filipino children and that they are more affectionate.

There was only one graduate this year from the Manila Nautical School, in which twenty-five boys took the nautical course, under Lieut. Comdr. Frederick B. Bassett, U.S.N. A student who graduates from the course after a faithful service of eighteen months before the mast is granted a third officer's certificate without any examination.

The survivors of the battle of Manila Bay celebrated the ninth anniversary of Admiral Dewey's victory May 1 by a banquet at the Army and Navy Club, Manila. Those present were Col. William P. Biddle, U.S.M.C.; Comdr. B. W. Hodges, U.S.N.; Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Ellicott, Surg. D. N. Carpenter, A. M. Whitton, W. D. Pridaux, Lieut. J. R. Brady, U.S.N.; Lieut. H. V. Butler, U.S.N., and Mr. M. W. Creigh. All were called upon to say something by Commander Hodges, who was toastmaster.

Of the 161,127 persons qualified to vote at the municipal elections in the Philippines in 1903, 123,973 voted.

The Veteran Army of the Philippines held their first annual encampment in the Philippines, beginning May 18 and ending May 26. The number of veterans in Manila is estimated at 1,200.

Manila may have a fine, new hotel within the next two or three years, if a proposition submitted to the insular government is accepted and carried to completion. The firm of Lack and Davis have submitted a proposal to build a hotel to cost 400,000 pesos, on a site on the Luneta extension, to follow plans of the consulting architect of the government. Construction would be commenced within six months of the time the new land is warranted actually serviceable, and the firm proposes to give a bond for 10,000 pesos as a guarantee that they will carry the work to completion. The work of construction would require about two years.

The Manila American reports that the military authorities have leased for the term of two years eleven square miles of land in the vicinity of Fort McKinley, P. I., and secured an option for two years on the property. The tract desired is about eleven square miles in area and lies between the present reservation and San Pedro Macati. The land now owned by the Government is too small for extended order drills and maneuvers and General Wood was very desirous of securing more room.

In the investigation of the Quartermaster's Department in Manila several interesting points as to the status of the Army in the Philippine Islands were raised in a demurrer filed by the attorney for the defense, John W. Hausermann, who represented Frederick W. Cole and F. P. Thornton. The demurrer maintains that an officer of the United States on duty in Manila in a purely military capacity is not a public official within the meaning of the penal code, and that a United States official check issued to the disbursing officers of the Army by the War Department is not an official public document within the meaning of the code. The disbursement of public funds

of the United States appropriated by Congress for the maintenance of the Army is a matter solely and exclusively under the control of the United States. The government of the United States and the government of the Philippine Islands occupy different planes, and the criminal laws of the one have no application to acts performed under the authority of the other in respect to matters solely within its control. The act complained of by the Philippine government, the demurrer states, was done by an Army officer in the exercise of his authority as such officer, hence he is accountable to the government from whom he received his authority for an act committed or omitted in or about the performance of the duties conferred upon him by the laws of the United States and rules and regulations of the Army. The argument of the attorneys for the defense lays great stress on the importance of this case to the Federal government if it should be held that this action is within the jurisdiction of the islands. If so held, then the Army and Navy are not subject to the exclusive control of the Federal government, but are under the control of the Philippine government as well and subject to any laws the Philippine government may choose to enact.

Major Hugh J. Gallagher, Sub. Dept., U.S.A., sailed from Manila for Australia early in May, with the purpose, according to the Manila papers, of ascertaining the reasons for the increased price of meats, in the bids tendered for furnishing 7,000,000 pounds as the coming year's supply for the Army. On April 11 the chief commissary of the Islands, Col. E. E. Dravo, opened bids on 6,600,000 pounds of beef and 200,000 pounds of mutton, for the use of the Army for the fiscal year which commences July 1, 1907. There were but two bids offered, the lowest ranging from "sides" at seven cents per pound, gold, to eight and one-half cents per pound, gold, for all hind quarters. These figures are one and three-quarter cents in excess of the contract price of last year, the same firm having the contract. This increase is said to be an evidence of the enhancement in the prices of meats, occasioned by the scarcity of cattle in Australia (the chief market of the Orient for fresh meats), and the rapidly increasing demand in China, Japan and eastern Siberia.

### FOREIGN ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The Revue Militaire des Armées Etrangères reports that in China now students of universities and schools drill. The recruiting, once in a very backward state, has improved considerably. Great efforts are being made to constitute a corps of officers, and each province is to have a preparatory school. In addition, there are to be two middle schools at Wu-Chang and Nankin. After passing through these the officer in due course is to finish his education at Pao-tung-Fu. Here the completion of unit of doctrine for military students will be carried out. Up to the present as many as 25 per cent. of the officers of the army have gone to Japan to get initiated in the arts of war, and 20 per cent., after studying in their own country, have been attached to Japanese regiments to learn drill, minor tactics and interior economy. The Revue further states that the old field officers have been weeded out, many of them having been relegated to police appointments, and that the present ones serving are all young and active. The Manchu is kept separate from the Northern Chinese, as the expected fusion between these races has not come off. The Manchu contingent is, however, a small one and not of much account at present, being somewhat under four thousand men.

Representatives of forty-six Powers will meet at The Hague, Holland, on June 15 at the second Peace Conference. The Dutch Parliament has appropriated 100,000 gulden (\$40,000) for the reception of the country's guests. This covers the expenses in connection with the sittings of the "Hall of the Knights." In addition, the government will give an entertainment, probably a day trip or excursion to some interesting historical spot, either by boat or train. The municipality will give a formal recep-

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Queen Wilhelmina, out of her privy purse, will also entertain the delegates as a body. Plans arranged for the proceedings up to the present time simply cover the opening session, when M. Nelidoff, Russian Ambassador to France, will call the conference to order and make an address extending his sovereign's greetings to the delegates. Dr. Jonkheer D. A. W. van Tets van Goudriaan, Dutch Minister for Foreign Affairs, will reply in an address of welcome on behalf of Queen Wilhelmina. Thereafter it will remain for the Conference to decide how it will proceed. The first thing in order will be the appointment of committees to consider the various subjects inscribed upon the Russian program. In general, it is not expected that the full Conference will meet more than once a week until the work of the committees justifies more frequent sessions. The question of giving out a public statement of the progress made will be decided by the Conference itself.

In the Figaro and the Moniteur de la Flotte the well-known French officer who writes under the name of Marc Landry has been directing attention to the necessity or importance of encouraging better gunnery in the French navy. At his suggestion members of the Académie des Sports are to give three prizes of high artistic value for the best practice in firing and in gun laying.

The motor boat Flying Fish, belonging to Mr. Lionel de Rothschild, has recently been competing in various motor boat events at Monaco. Its latest success has been the winning of the Pearl of the Mediterranean, covering the distance of 62 1-2 miles in 2 hours, 17 minutes.

It is reported that, in consequence of the success which attended the recent trials of the Italian submarine Glaucus in the open sea off Taranto, at a depth of 22 fathoms, the Italian naval authorities are disposed to establish there a station for submarines. Owing to the shallowness of the local waters, Venice is far from being a satisfactory base for carrying out trials with submarine boats.

Some 117,000 of the French naval reserve, including 25,000 of the actual war fleet, have gone on strike, crippling the navy and paralyzing commerce, for the avowed reason that their union does not think the increase of pensions just granted by the government is large enough.

It is rather unusual to chastise the naval administration of a country by means of the drama, says the New York Evening Post. Yet, evidently suggested by recent marine disasters, a play at the Theatre du Grand Guignol, in Paris, reflects upon the government, while it

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Dated New York, the 7th day of May, 1907.  
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fills the spectators with horror. Its main action occurs on a submarine torpedo boat, which is represented with graphic realism, on the surface and submerged, diving and in practice. The denouement is reached when the vessel springs a leak and fails to rise. The crew are suffocated, in a scene which must be painful, as well as in questionable taste. The Catholic stoker prays, but is cursed by the free-thinking mate, who snatches a revolver from the commander's hand, shoots him, and then commits suicide. The last act shows the funeral of the victims, at which the Minister of Marine bids an eloquent farewell to those who have perished so nobly as comrades and friends.

Several vidette torpedo boats of a new type will be tried at Cherbourg. They carry only two men and make sixteen knots.

The inhabitants of the Simmenthal region of the Canton of Berne, Switzerland, a district famous throughout the Alps for its large breed of cattle and its brand of milk, are spoken of as "coffee faced and flat chested." At the last military draft eighteen young Simmenthal mountaineers were called up, and of these all but four were rejected. This result is said to be not uncommon in these Swiss valleys, where cattle and milk are the main sources of income. The peasant feeds himself too much on the milk and grudges himself the meat.

In rifle practice among civilians Canada is far ahead of the United States. It has 122 military rifle associations and 459 civilian rifle associations. The military associations have a membership of 18,088 and the civilian 34,370. As Canada has less than one-tenth the population of the United States, if the proportion were maintained there would be 500,000 riflemen in this country. In Canada each member of a civilian club draws 100 rounds of ammunition yearly and the government allots a rifle to every four men. If no rifle range is available a small cash allowance is made towards the expenses of the club.

During a review of Italian troops by King Victor Emmanuel at Rome a military balloon was exploded by a flash of lightning and fell rapidly to the ground with its car and its occupant, Captain Uilivalli, who was found alive, died without recovering consciousness.

Danish naval authorities recently tested a torpedo boat, which has been constructed at the Chantiers de la Marine de l'Etat, in accordance with plans purchased from the firm of Normand, of Havre. Her displacement is 300 tons, and her speed 26 knots. She has three torpedo tubes 45 mm. in diameter, and two 37 mm. rapid-

firing guns. At full power the propeller makes 345 revolutions a minute, and the power developed by the engine is 2,000 horse-power. The crew consists of 21 men. The vessel has been named the Orman.

A company of the 91st French Infantry (Charleville), it is reported, has marched fifty-five kilometers in about sixteen hours. No men fell out, it is said.

One weakness of Russia in the late war is recalled by the discovery that on Russia's Trans-Baikal Railway during the last six months, freights amounting in value to about \$1,750,000 have been stolen by a well-organized band of thieves, consisting of railway officials acting in concert with accomplices. The sum mentioned refers only to freights which have disappeared from the station at Irkutsk alone. Robbery on a similar scale has been in operation all along the railway eastwards of Lake Baikal.

Sir Henry Brackenbury, in his evidence before the British war commission inquiring into the conduct of the campaign against the Boers in South Africa, said that when the new batteries had been sent out there was not a single 15-pr. gun in reserve, and only one 5-inch howitzer. The reserve of ammunition was altogether insufficient, and was exhausted before December 15. Ammunition had to be borrowed from the navy and the government of India; 326 machine guns were deficient of the authorized number; siege guns had to be taken from the armament of Plymouth to meet Sir Redvers Buller's demand for long-range guns; there was only 500 sets of cavalry saddlery to meet the wear and tear of 16,000, and only 10,000 sets of infantry accoutrements to meet the wear and tear of 364,000 sets, and on December 15 not one set remained on hand. America, Canada, France, Germany, Austria, and Belgium had to be ransacked for saddlery. The authorized stocks of small-arm ammunition, 151,000,000 rounds, were complete, but altogether insufficient. Camp and hospital equipment, picketing pegs, ropes, mallets, and other details were absurdly inadequate, and the only reserves that proved sufficient at the opening of the war were rifles, carbines, pistols, and lances. As to clothing, the whole of the troops sent out to South Africa had to be reclothed from head to foot.

The London Army and Navy Gazette criticises the neglect of Gibraltar as a strategic position. Not only is it likely as a repairing base to be less often visited by His Majesty's ships, but the garrison has been reduced by a line regiment and some Royal Garrison artillery. Thus on all hands the importance of the place is, or appears to be, diminished. Instead of having a strong garrison of over 6,000 men, the force has been reduced to below 4,000, and it is even stated that if the defenses were mobilized there would be difficulty in manning all the batteries.

Dredging experiments have shown that it is possible, by cutting away a small portion of the Sheerness, England, bar, to secure a channel from the Nore to Sheerness Harbor with twenty-five feet of water at low-water of spring tides, instead of nineteen feet as at present. Such a channel would enable the Medway to be entered or left by heavy warships at any time on certain tides, and would considerably reduce the number of hours during which the harbor is at present inaccessible to battleships and cruisers of heavy draught at the low-water of spring tides.

In the Brussels papers Major Powell-Cotton, who has just concluded a sporting trip of two years through the Congo State, states that he found the Belgian officials

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Lord Roberts is described as the picture of good health, and as active as he was when in India eighteen years ago. He is still full of enthusiasm in the cause of the Army.

It has been announced by the Director of Naval Construction of the German navy that in future it will be the policy of the navy to make extended use of steam turbines for the propulsion of ships.

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